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MAN-POWER BILL AIMS TO PROTECT WAR INDUSTRIES

United States Draft Measure, as
Framed, Not Intended as Plan
for Conscription of Labor —
No Coercion Is Attempted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—There ap-
pears to be considerable misunder-
standing as to the nature and the pur-
port of the labor clause which the
Military Affairs Committee embodied
in the new draft bill about to be
submitted to Congress. In some quar-
ters it has been interpreted as a di-
rect threat to conscript labor, and
accordingly has met with determined
opposition from the American Federa-
tion of Labor. At the same time, the
clause is believed a very modest at-
tempt on the part of the committee to
deal fairly and justly with the thou-
sands of men who shall be exempted
from military service in order to work
at necessary occupations behind the
lines.

As will be seen from the mere read-
ing of it, the clause does not make
strikes or lockouts a penal offense
punishable by imprisonment. Every
exempted man can use his American-
born rights to strike if he wants to.
He can lay off work for days if he
is unpatriotic enough to do so. The
only penalty for such action is that
when a man ceases to perform, to the
best of his ability, those services for
which he was exempted, he immedi-
ately loses his right to deferred clas-
sification and becomes liable to mili-
tary service as if he had not been ex-
empted in the first instance.

In the opinion of the committee
which sponsored the clause in ques-
tion, this is neither coercion nor con-
scription, any more than it is a re-
flection on the patriotism of the Amer-
ican workman. As the committee
pointed out, a careful consideration of
the measure will recommend it, it is
believed, to the good sense and
patriotism of the American people.

The aim of the clause, of course,
is to keep men of military age steady
at work, and so to lessen the dis-
turbance to the war effort. It is not
intended to interfere with the right of
the workman to strike, or to interfere
with the right of the employer to
dismiss a man who is unpatriotic.

Toward the end of 1917, the British
Ministry of Munitions, in order to ac-
quaint the American people with the
experience of the United Kingdom
with labor in war time and with the
measures adopted to secure the neces-
sary industrial support for the pro-
secution of the war, sent a commission
to the United States, composed of Sir
Stephenson Kent, Director-General of
the Labor Supply Department; H. W.
Garrod, deputy assistant of the Labor
Regulation Department and a mem-
ber of the faculty of Oxford Univer-
sity; G. H. Baillie, an English elec-
trical engineer, and Cyril Asquith,
son of the former Prime Minister of
Great Britain.

The commission visited various
places, and again and again empha-
sized the necessity of the cooperation
of all parties and the need for waiv-
ing prejudices, privileges and cus-
toms during the emergency. As stated
at first in the Industrial News Survey,
and afterwards in the hearing before
the Senate Commerce Committee, Sir
Stephenson Kent is credited with the
following statement:

"If Great Britain had one-eighth
of the number of labor troubles in
the past two years that the
United States has had, my coun-
try would have had to conclude
a disgraceful peace with Ger-
many by this time. Since coming here
two months ago, I have noted series
of strikes and threats of strikes in
different parts of the United States. Not
only does such a state of affairs indi-
cate serious trouble in this country,
but it cannot fail to affect seriously
Great Britain and the other Allies."

This statement was supported by
Mr. Garrod, who even put the matter
more plainly, thus:

"In every city that we have visited
in the United States, we have tried to
put one fact of our experience before
you—that no nation under modern
conditions can possibly hope to carry
through a great war, such as the present,
unless it can maintain industrial
peace at home. I say that because
since we have been in this country,
a matter of about two months, there
have occurred a number of very seri-
ous industrial disturbances. If one-
eighth of those troubles had occurred
in England during the whole period
of the three years that we have been
at war, we should have had to make,
long ago, a disgraceful peace. But
that is because we are nearer the war
than you are at present; but soon you
are going to be very near the war
adeed, and then you will come to
realize that a very small part of such
troubles will be sufficient to bring
you into a situation in which, if you
cannot get the better of the trouble,
you can only sue for peace."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

It is pretty clear that every day
the Germans are discovering more
and more the full effect of the
von Hindenburg-von Ludendorff
waste of man-power. It was in-
sisted, again and again in these
columns, at the time, that there was
one thing and one thing alone that
could justify such waste, and that was
success. When the success was miss-
ing, the strategy was self-condemned,
and the result is being seen now in
the apparent total and final loss in the
initiative by the German High Com-
mand. It may be that by shortening
every conceivable mile of line, von
Ludendorff may collect sufficient re-
serves to attempt a final effort, but
this seems doubtful at the moment.

Meantime the French are pushing
slowly up to Roye. On Thursday they
advanced upon the Avre between Vil-
lers-les-Roye, to the north of its right
bank, and St. Aunin, on its south bank.
Here they are within three miles of
the town itself, and with the railway
from Chaulnes to Lassigny, which has
already been cut, but which serves as
a supply line to the German front,
being brought more and more every
day under fire, the danger of the Ger-
man position is being hourly intensi-
(Continued on page six column one)

HAND OF GERMANY SEEN IN MEXICO

Motive of President Carranza,
Abetted by Enemy Agents,
Is Declared to Be Responsible
for Latest Oil-Land Decree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The govern-
ment was without reports from Mex-
ico on Friday concerning the attitude
of the Carranza officials respecting a
strict enforcement of the oil decree
which went into effect on Thursday.
There has been, and still is, a dis-
position to handle any subject con-
cerning Mexico with the utmost con-
sideration for the feelings of the Mex-
ican Government, with the explana-
tion always accompanying requests
for information.

The fact is known generally to all who
know anything about affairs in Mex-
ico that President Carranza is seeking
the best bargain he can make for his
own personal advantage and profit. It
so happens that the agents once in the
pay of Count von Bernstorff, who tem-
porarily were out of an occupation
when the German Ambassador was
sent away from Washington amid the
tears and flowers of his followers here,
have been making the most of their
opportunities in Mexico. The great
opportunity for them has been offered
in the ambition of President Carranza
to make bargains of advantage to him-
self. That the President of Mexico
has been influenced in promulgating
a decree, practically confiscatory, at
the most critical time in the war,
cannot be questioned. The purpose
is to provoke a situation that might
cause the withdrawal of attention from
the western front in France.

When the German Ambassador here
(Continued on page seven, column five)

ALLIES ADVANCING FROM RUSSIAN BASE

Clash With Enemy Forces Ex-
pected in September—Attempt
Being Made to Cut the Re-
treat of the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—
The Christian Science Monitor Euro-
pean Bureau learns that the situation
in North Russia indicates that the
German advance referred to in previ-
ous cables against the Murmansk
railway, based upon Lake Onega, is
expected to develop early in Septem-
ber. Bolshevik forces numbering
about 2000 are reported to be advanc-
ing northward from Lake Onega, as
are German forces from various rail-
heads in Finland. An attack is being
prepared against Petshenga.

Reports from Archangel show that
allied detachments landed at Onega
Gulf, advancing south with the in-
tention of cutting the communications
of the Bolsheviks along the railroad
at Pabersheskaia. The Bolshevik
forces are reported to have committed
every atrocity en route. Pabersheskaia
is a junction on the road from Onega
with the railroad to Vologda. The
Bolsheviks have made a strong resist-
ance, and there seems little doubt
that they are offered by Germans.

Another allied detachment is ad-
vancing from Archangel along the
Dvina River with the object of reach-
ing Kotlas, 260 miles southeast of
Archangel, and a railroad of the main
Trans-Siberian Railway. It is not
known how far this detachment has
progressed. In Southern Russia there
are disquieting reports that the Bol-
sheviki have inflicted a severe defeat
on the Czechs at Samara, but the
accuracy of the rumor is strongly
questioned. General Alexieff, with
general Denikin, who command con-
siderable forces of the Don Cossacks,
are known to be in the Uralsk region,
and are attempting to join with the
Czechs.

The Archangel Proclamation

Supreme Government of Northern Ter-
ritory States Its Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—
The proclamation issued by the Arch-
angel Government at the beginning of
August is now available. "The Bol-
shevist power has fallen," it reads.
"The Bolsheviks fled because in the
hour of their need, they were unsup-
ported by the populace, which detested
them for their betrayal of Russia at
Brest-Litovsk, for their civil war, for
the augmentation of universal famine,
for the destruction of liberties and
rights, for their legalized system of
robbery and shootings, and for their
ruination of the country's economic
and industrial life. The people's rep-
resentatives, who were elected by
universal suffrage, are now forced to
take into their own hands the govern-
ment of the Northern Region, because,
as yet, there is no legal all-Russian
Government."

These presents bring to common
notice that the highest governmental
authority in the northern territory is
(Continued on page six, column four)

FRENCH PAPER ON VATICAN AND CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Le
Temps draws attention to the impor-
tance of the difference between China
and the Vatican on the subject of the
latter's intention to appoint a Nuncio
at Peking. Reviewing the terms of the
treaty of Tien Tsin and Article 6 of
the peace convention which followed
the 1860 conflict, Le Temps declares,
"as long as the Tien Tsin treaty is
in force, it is evident there is no room
in Peking, apart from the French le-
gation for any other diplomatic mis-
sion for the purpose of defending the
rights of Roman Catholics."

The paper continues:
"Respect for treaties, while obliga-
tory at all times is imperatively essen-
tial in this case. China is our ally,
whose position, resources and future
have exceptional importance. Ger-
mans, particularly since they have had
as Secretary of State their former
minister in Peking are making des-
perate efforts to maintain some in-
fluence there in order to preserve the
field of economic exploitation as a
basis of political action. If Germany
had a foothold in Peking, pontifical
diplomacy would risk being either
dupe or instrument. These considera-
tions," adds Le Temps, "make Peking's
problem that of all the Allies."

CHARGE AGAINST CHARLES HUMBERT

Senator Is Now Accused of In-
telligence With the Enemy —
Charge in Case of Another In-
culpé, M. Turmel, Also Raised

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The
prosecution have now determined to
raise the charge against Senator Hum-
bert from that of commerce with
enemy to the more serious one of
intelligence with the enemy. The con-
sensus of the Senate to the suspension
of the early part of the war, and the
of his Parliamentary immunity on this
further charge will be necessary, and
will be requested when Parliament
re-assembles. It is stated that the
dossier in the affaire has already been
placed at the disposal of the defend-
ers of Humbert, Turmel, and Bernstorff.

This affaire belongs to an entirely
different group from most of the
others, and what with M. Humbert's
business on behalf of the French
government in the United States in
the early part of the war, and the
remarkable circumstances attached
to the dealings with Bolo and the
transference of interests in the news-
paper Le Journal, it is expected that
the general interest in the case will
exceed that of any of the others, ex-
cept perhaps that of Caillaux when
the latter comes on. There is much
curiosity also as to the line the prose-
cution will take in certain matters, for
it is admitted, and indeed is obvious,
that at least one serious indiscretion
has been made in reference to a per-
sonage in the United States, with
whom M. Humbert did business.

Some of the other affaires are pur-
suing an interesting course. The
Chamber has now voted for the rais-
ing of the Parliamentary immunity in
the case of M. Turmel in regard to the
second and more serious charge of in-
telligence with the enemy. It will
be remembered that in the first place,
following upon the discovery of a
large sum of money in foreign notes
in the locker of the deputy for the
Côte du Nord in the Chamber, the
charges of commerce with the enemy
was laid against him, and Parliamen-
tary immunity was raised in his
favor. For this offense, if proved, he
would be liable to the penalty of five
years' imprisonment. Since then,
however, in consequence of the re-
velations that have been made as to
the proceedings of M. Turmel when in
Rome, including his endeavors to ob-
tain an interview with the Prince von
Bulow there, the charge has been ad-
vanced to that of "intelligence," which,
if proved, makes possible the extreme
sentence of capital punishment. In
consequence the Chamber had to be
asked again for the raising of the im-
munity with respect to the new
charge.

There has been some delay in bring-
ing the matter forward, and on its be-
ing discussed by the Chamber there
was something in the nature of a
scene provoked by M. Pierre Renaudel
the Socialist deputy. M. André Hesse
brought the matter forward. He ex-
plained that M. Turmel had been
found in the possession of a sum of
350,000 francs, a part of which was
in Swiss notes. Whence had he obtained
that sum? Asked to explain it, he
answered that it was the ordinary re-
ward or profit from the sale of a num-
ber of Spanish mules to an Italian,
but he had also stated that the money
had been given to him by a Swiss
company. The vendor of the mules
was sought, but could not be found.
The ship in which they were supposed
to be transported could not be found.
The contract between the parties was
sought, but was not discovered. The
mules were searched for, but they too
were undiscoverable. There was noth-
ing. Whence then came the money?
M. Turmel contented himself with the
answer that the persons with whom
he had done business were not in a
position to speak; they could not
compromise themselves even to save
M. Turmel. All that, said M. Hesse,
(Continued on page two, column two)



The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes

Prime Minister of Australia who advocates tariffs as defense of British Empire

MR. CLYNES SAYS - LABOR MUST FIGHT

British Food Controller Tells
Workers That Pacifist
Methods Will Not Destroy
Kaiser's Idea of Divine Right

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—
J. R. Clynes, the Food Minister, made
a vigorous speech today at the first
annual meeting of the National Federa-
tion of General Workers, over which
he presided. "Britain at the moment,"
he said, "has a hold on Russian mili-
tarism, and the Allies are agents of
organized democratic labor. Labor
must fight for the spirit of democracy,
or must surrender."

"The Kaiser's notion of ruling by
divine right is a claim that labor
could not admit."
"I do not want to say anything of
fensive about those we term pacifists,
but, in my opinion, the German terms
can never be acceptable as long as
they are backed up by merely pacif-
ist methods. Those methods will
not help to bring peace."

Continuing, Mr. Clynes stated that
he did not desire the struggle to be
endless, but he feared that if they
went on upon the present lines and
adopted pacifist arguments, the war
would never come to an end, while, if
it were terminated by negotiations
on the lines proposed, he greatly feared
that future generations would be faced
with a more terrible fight.
He was afraid that the official posi-
tion of labor on peace terms had been
much misunderstood and misused, and
the peace terms which labor had
pledged itself to secure would not be
secured, unless labor continued loyal
to the country.

Mr. Clynes said that they had gone
to a great deal of trouble to make
their position plain to the German
people, and he considered that the
time had come for the latter to declare
their terms.

"I am certainly not in favor of any
steps being taken to go on stating
our terms, modifying them, paring
them down, until they have reached
a stage which the German worker will
be prepared to accept. I do not pre-
tend to say we can absolutely destroy
the spirit of Prussianism, which is
driving the German Army to their
doom. I believe it is the German
people themselves who will have to
destroy Prussian militarism. At the
same time, our gallant armies and
allies must fight on and do their
utmost to destroy this terrible spirit
of militarism, which is a bar in the
way of democracy."

"I hope," he concluded, "that labor
will not weaken in the stand it has
taken against Prussian militarism,
but will continue its fight on behalf
of democracy."

Mr. Ben Tillett subsequently said
that from his experience of trade
union workers and Socialists in Ger-
many, he was convinced there were
no commercialists or organized work-
ingmen there who at present wanted
peace. They all believed that the
Kaiser, the military classes, and the
sword, would solve their problems
for them.

U-BOAT WHICH SANK JUSTICIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—
The Rheinische Westfälische Zeit-
ung states that both the German sub-
marines which participated in the
sinking of the White Star liner, Jus-
ticia, have returned

MR. HUGHES IS FOR SECURITY BY TARIFF AGAINST GERMANY

Prime Minister of Australia States
That the Only Safeguard of
the Empire Is to Destroy Ger-
man Trade Monopolies

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr.
W. H. Hughes, Prime Minister of Aus-
tralia, was given a rousing reception
at a crowded meeting held at the Man-
sion House this afternoon by the Brit-
ish Imperial Association, when he
spoke on the subject of the trade of
the Empire.

The great question of the Empire's
economic policy was bound up with
that of the Empire's safety, declared
Mr. Hughes. It was an imperial ques-
tion and must be considered in an
imperial spirit. It affected the do-
minions as much as Britain herself,
always assuming that the Empire co-
hered; but if Britain proposed, after
this war had passed, and after the
sufferings of countless numbers of her
sons, to revert to pre-war conditions,
it would of course then be for the rest
of the Empire to consider its own wel-
fare.

But this was not at all the inten-
tion or temper of the British people.
"So intimate," the Prime Minister
went on, "is the connection between
the national safety, and its economic
welfare, that an economic policy
which disregards safety can only be
described as national suicide."

"Germany recognizes this fact, there
was little of her preparations for this
war which did not show that she
clearly understood economic policy
and national welfare."

"There was one thing which con-
cerned every man and woman in the
Empire, every employer and employee,
and that was, when the war was over,
that they should be ready to meet the
conditions and circumstances in which
the Empire found itself. The funda-
mental question was one of employ-
ment, and unless the nation was able
to provide profitable employment,
good wages, and decent conditions,
then, although victorious on the field
of battle, it should have as good as
lost the war."

Mr. Hughes then turned his atten-
tion to some of the criticisms brought
against him.

"I am assailed," he said, "because
I have spoken of national safety and
economic prosperity. These gentle-
men do not in the least understand
the policy I advocate. They will not
see that this war is not solely a struggle
on the field of battle, but that the
great bulk of the nation is affected.
They do not see that every energy of
the nation has rushed into the great
cateract against the enemy. The war
between the nations concerns not
only Britain, but the Empire. Brit-
ain did not consult the dominions be-
fore launching the Empire into war.
We approve of what she did, but,
being in war, we have just as much
right to be consulted on the terms of
peace, and after-war conditions, as
have the people of the island."

"This war," Mr. Hughes continued,
"is going profoundly to modify the
economic outlook of the whole world.
Take Australia, for instance. Before
the war, Australia sold a great quan-
tity of raw material to Germany. We
do not propose to renew these rela-
tions. Our hope is that we shall be
able to find markets in Britain and in
the allied countries, but this involves
organization and definite policy, be-
cause we must have assurance of
markets, we must have some notifica-
tion from the government so that we
may make the necessary preparations.
The capitalist in this country must
know whether German goods are to
be dumped into this market as they
were before the war, and where they
will find a market for the finished ar-
ticle. The empire rests, and must rest,
on the adequate supply of raw mate-
rials. Most of them can be found within
the empire, and we must have a policy
which will enable us to know where
we stand. It is a business question,
to be dealt with by men patriotic and
wise."

"There is another condition to the
prosperity of the Empire," Mr.
Hughes went on, "namely, getting rid
of all the enemy agencies still in our
midst. It still menaces the life of
England, and it is a danger to life of
the Empire. Australia took drastic
measures to deal with it but here a
different story has to be told. After
four years of war, an agency, Ger-
man to the core, still exists. For the
time being, it cannot buy or sell metal,
nor, any way, in its own name, but it
is ready to take up again work on be-
half of Germany." In the struggle
between Germany and England, the
Germans must go, the English branch
of one of the greatest corporations
the world has ever seen, must be up-
rooted. The tentacles of the octopus
reached all over the world, enforcing
German domination, not only indus-
trially, but politically as well.

It is true it may have thrown some
benefits to shareholders, but as a bone
thrown to a dog, its aim was the ag-
grandizement of Germany. The Met-
allgesellschaft was for long only an
agency through which Great Britain
bought the metal necessary for carry-
ing on the war.

"Bullets which struck us, said Mr.
Hughes, "were drawn from the mines
of Australia for this company which,
founded by Wilhelm with branches in
America, Africa, and Switzerland, was
in Australia known as the Australian

GEORGE S. VIERECK EXPULSED BY CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York
Athletic Club has expelled from its
membership George Sylvester Viereck,
editor of The Fatherland, a pro-Ger-
man weekly, the reason given being
his activities in connection with Ger-
man propaganda.

JOINT WAR FUND DRIVE PLANNED

Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.,
American Library Association
and War Camp Community
Service to Ask \$133,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Young
Men's and Young Women's Christian
Associations, the American Library
Association, and the War Camp
Community Service, have agreed
to join in a union drive for \$133-
500,000 during the week beginning
Nov. 11. This sum is to be ap-
portioned as follows: Young Men's Christian
Association, \$100,000,000; Young
Women's Christian Association, \$15-
000,000; War Camp Community Ser-
vice, \$15,000,000, and the American
Library Association, \$3,500,000.

In an explanatory statement issued
by George W. Perkins, Mrs. Henry P.
Davidson, Myron T. Herrick and Frank
A. Vanderlip, representing these four
organizations, respectively, it was an-
nounced that as the seven different or-
ganizations recognized by the govern-
ment for their recreational service
rendered to the army and navy were
all planning money-raising campaigns
within the next few months, while in
addition the fourth Liberty Loan drive
is scheduled for October, it seemed
wise to group them and permit the
public to contribute at once to what is
considered a common cause. It is
added that the four organizations do
not attempt to dictate to the com-
munities how the money collected dur-
ing the week of Nov. 11 shall be raised,
but it strongly urges that local rep-
resentatives unite their machinery in
single committees, so that there may
be clearly one common drive, in which
all may participate.

Those responsible for this plan an-
nounced that they have been informed
by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of
the Commission on Training Camp
Activities of the War Department, that
the National Catholic War Council
(Knights of Columbus), the Jewish
Welfare Board and the Salvation
Army are to be asked to join in a com-
mon campaign in January, 1919.

It was said at the headquarters of
the Salvation Army that Mr. Fosdick's
request had been received and would
doubtless be honored, although no ac-
tion had yet been taken on the matter.
The Jewish Welfare Board and the
Knights of Columbus both reported
that meetings would be held within
a day or two to take action on the
matter.

REPORTED CHINESE LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Thursday)—With
regard to the 80,000,000 yen loan there
is complete lack of information. Noth-
ing appears to be known regarding
the transaction at the Japanese Legat-
ion or at the Ministry of Finance.
However, it should be remembered
that of late the practice of negotiating
loans with individuals, independently
of the authorities, has obtained.

Metal Company, though purely German, the only Australian thing about it being the metal. The directors covered themselves under the cloak of naturalization and entangled the great metal industries in their grip, so that, when the war broke out, Germany owned the great metal industries of Australia. They did the same thing here, in fact they controlled the metal industries of the world.

"I am fighting against this German octopus," Mr. Hughes continued, "this intolerable thing standing in high places. What is true of metals is true of trade generally. Tariffs are spoken of by my critics. I am not committed to tariffs, as such, but to a policy, which will establish the commercial, industrial, and national policy of the Empire on an enduring basis. "Doctrines and traditions have been swept away in this world-wide war. Where are our landmarks of yesterday? There is not a financial man in this city, not a politician, who can say that what stood four years ago can stand today. Let us free ourselves of what we believed before the flood, let us remember we live in a new world. Are we going to hesitate to adopt a policy which will ensure the welfare of the Empire because it annoys the enemy? Not by words, not by prayers, but by action—the sword alone will gain concessions from an enemy who appealed to the sword. The terms we get will be those which we and our allies win by power of the sword; we will get no others. These men, to whom tariffs are anathema, are the same men, who, before the war, laughed to scorn the warnings of what was to come, little navy men, who led this nation to the very brink, who would have left civilization to the mercy of this beast, that would destroy her. When Lord Roberts warned, they jeered, they were then friends of Germany, they appealed to the people of England to take no thought for tomorrow, if England had been a quarter as ready for the war on land as she was on sea, there would have been no war.

"Let us," Mr. Hughes concluded, "turn over a new leaf, let us forget the old traditions, and see that this England of ours is worthy of these men, who have made such immense sacrifices. It is not perhaps out of place to remind our friends that the government has taken steps along the progressive road. They have adopted the Paris economic findings and imperial preference, they have withdrawn from the sugar convention, and this must be giving the Germans 'furiously to think.' It will be a sad day for Germany, when the people of this country and of the Empire adopt a policy to benefit the whole of the civilized world."

GERMAN PRESS ON TZECH RECOGNITION

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—German newspapers comment bitterly upon the manifesto issued by Great Britain in recognition of the Tzecho-Slovak nation.

"It is the acme of hypocrisy when England gives these notorious traitors a testimonial that they are waging legitimate warfare," the Kölnische Zeitung says.

"This recognition will remain only a recognition on paper if the Central Powers, as they have so far, remain victorious against the world-attack," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "Our defeat alone could assist the Tzecho-Slovaks to that political independence which the Entente grants them so hastily. Nevertheless, it is a serious step, the importance of which we must not underestimate from the viewpoint of propaganda."

"England's step, which is doubtless backed by the remainder of the Entente, must certainly affect detrimentally the meager prospects of peace, because promises have been made an Austrian nation, which promises could only materialize after the collapse of Austria."

TURKS AND THE NEW ARMENIAN REPUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—In connection with the recent announcement that the Turks have recognized the Armenian independent republic of Ararat, consisting of Erivan and Etchmiadzin districts, with about 12,000 square kilometers of territory and 40,000 inhabitants, Reuter's Agency learns on good authority that the Turkish authorities contemplate forcing Armenians from their homes in other districts into the small republic thus constituted. The evacuated districts will then be populated by Turks alone. As now defined the Ararat Republic consists of only two out of seven districts of the province of Edwan, the remaining Armenian provinces of Russia being entirely excluded, to say nothing of Turkish Armenia.

SPAIN'S NOTE TO GERMANY MADRID, Spain (Friday)—In the note addressed by Spain to Germany regarding the torpedoing of Spanish vessels, announcement of the dispatch of which was made by Señor Dato on Aug. 8, the Spanish Government points to Germany's poor return for services Spain had performed in pursuance of her neutral policy by which Germany had benefited, according to the newspaper El Sol.

Germany has received numerous evidences of Spanish regard, the note says in substance as summarized by this newspaper, such as in the case of the refugees from the Kameruns, whom Spain cared for, and it is pointed out that in addition Spain had undertaken the representation of German interests in various belligerent countries.

Nevertheless, the note continues, in return for these services and for the benefits accruing to Germany in consequence of Spanish neutrality, Germany has persisted constantly in causing injury to Spanish interests.



Charles Humbert
The French Senator who awaits trial on charge of intelligence with the enemy

CHARGE AGAINST CHARLES HUMBERT

(Continued from page one)

was very singular, and it was natural that they should ask if the possession of this money, as coming from the enemy, was not criminal. However it might be, a deputy more than any other citizen ought to be able to justify and explain everything.

But that was not all. It was now shown that in 1915, when in Rome, M. Turmel had tried to see Prince von Bülow, and the following year had had relations with the notorious Cavillini who was prosecuted in Italy and had been condemned to the capital sentence in France. How much truth was there in all that? M. Turmel said there was none. The Public Prosecutor wished to know, to inquire, that was why the Chamber had simply to decide if the Parliamentary immunity should be raised and the investigation proceed, as it could not do otherwise. Concluding a very concise statement of the case, M. Hesse said the Chamber was not being called upon to judge the facts of the case, but only to permit of their examination by the responsible authorities. For his part it did not appear possible that such an authorization as was asked for could be refused.

If it were a case brought against a simple citizen the charge of commerce would be changed automatically to that of intelligence and the investigation would proceed without interruption. His position as Deputy ought not to cause any hindrance in the present case, and M. Turmel more than any other, as a Deputy, ought to explain the origin of the money found in his possession. It was not possible that in time of war a man who had the honor of being a Deputy should not be obliged to explain where he had obtained 350,000 francs in foreign money that was found in his possession. M. Renaudel, then intervened, saying that he had had many misgivings—about the raising of the immunity on the first occasion, and the door was now being opened to all kinds of calumnies and injustices when the Chamber was asked for a new suspension of the immunity, despite the fact that after eight months of investigation nothing had been proved in regard to the first case. He considered that the first case should be proved before anything further was done. What did the prosecution desire? To make M. Turmel speak? Was it imagined that with a new and graver charge brought against him he might be forced to say more? Was it desired to torture him? Really why did they not apply the "torture de l'eau" to the poor man immediately? There were circumstances in the case that caused the Chamber to laugh loudly at this idea. Eventually, an amendment put forward by M. Renaudel was rejected, and by 396 votes to 69 the immunity was raised. M. Turmel shortly afterward was brought before Capt. Mangin Bocquet, charged with the duty of investigating the case, and a number of questions were formally put to him. The Deputy complained of the slowness of the proceedings and said that he would not now be in a position to answer the questions for a few days.

The case of the Germano-American silk merchant, Jacob Julius Stern, charged with commerce with the enemy, and who protests strongly against the accusations, is arousing some interest. Captain Grebaut has the case in hand. Stern denies that he has had any financial operations with Germany, though he admits having had German employees in neutral countries. The investigation has shown that since the war began the accused has continued financial relations with enemy countries and has even subscribed to their war loans through the medium of neutral bankers. Captain Grebaut has sent a com-

mission to England to investigate further the nature of the operations with which Stern has been concerned.

The Malvy Verdict

Protest Against Judgment of Radical and Radical-Socialist Federation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Radical and Radical-Socialist Federation of the Seine has passed a resolution protesting against the verdict of La Haute Cour in the Malvy case, and has instructed its delegates on the executive committee to demand that a charge be brought against those senators who "associated themselves by their vote with the worst of reactionaries."

The delegates will also take action, so that the newspaper Radical shall no longer be designated the organ of the Radical-Socialist Party. L'Humanité, the Socialist organ, publishes a protest by the administration of the party pointing out the impossible conditions under which the defense labored in producing evidence on the second charge brought against M. Malvy. The protest refers to "a Royalist calumniation," expressing regret that no measures have been taken against him. The alleged anti-democratic attitude of the Senate is also condemned.

The Caillaux Case

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas Agency)—The preliminary inquiry into the case of the former Premier, Joseph Caillaux, charged with treason, now is nearing an end, according to the Temps. M. Caillaux probably will appear before the Senate sitting as a high court.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BRITISH WAR BONDS

LONDON, England (Thursday) via Montreal—The subscriptions for national war bonds have reached the stupendous figure of £1,000,000,000 sterling, according to a statement issued today by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Hitherto, the statement says, the world's record was held by the great war loan of 1917, which yielded £948,459,000, and continues:

"Most remarkable is the fact that the great result was achieved by regular, continuous week by week investments; consequently we avoided the dislocation of the money market and the upheaval of credit which after a great loan render it impossible for the government to issue another loan for many months. It may, therefore, fairly be stated that the success of the national war bond issue is a unique achievement. Undoubtedly, the excellent result obtained will serve as a stimulus to fresh endeavors. We need £25,000,000 weekly, and rely, therefore, on the patriotism and sense of duty of our people. We know now that the financial efforts of the country will not only be sustained but surpassed and that we shall be able to finance the war through to victory."

MRS. SKEFFINGTON'S PERMIT

LONDON, England (Friday)—The executive authorities in Ireland have reconsidered the case of Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington and have recommended that the Home Office, with which the decision rests, issue a permit to enable her to return to Ireland, according to the Manchester Guardian. It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Skeffington had asked for such a permit and that it had been refused.

CUBA RECEIVES DR. BRUM

HAVANA, Cuba.—Dr. Baltasar Brum, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, arrived here on Friday and was given an official reception by the Cuban Government. Dr. Brum is accompanied by eight prominent Uruguayan, one of whom is Dr. Maranda, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON NATIONS' LEAGUE

British Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs Says Present Situation Offers Great Opportunity for Statesmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Friday)—A notable gathering took place last night when the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the International Commission on Revictualing was marked by a government dinner. Amongst those present were Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador and Mr. R. B. Stevens of the United States Shipping Board.

Lord Robert Cecil, in the course of a vigorous speech, declared that he believed the commission formed the nucleus of a League of Nations. With the Allies would rest the task of rebuilding the international system, and he believed that the present situation afforded the greatest opportunity for statesmanship ever offered to mankind. It was their business not to falter.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking last night at a government dinner in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the International Commission on Revictualing, said he believed the commission formed the nucleus of a league of nations.

He said he would not venture to speak of all the United States has done and is doing in the matter of supplies, but he was satisfied they had thrown their whole heart and soul into the contest.

During his address Sir Robert said: "We are now not only in the alliance with the greatest partnership of nations, but we are engaged in the greatest enterprise taxing the energies of mankind. All the suffering and all the great strain on our resources can be met only by the complete pooling of them."

"Great Britain and America have not suffered like some of the Allies. They have been spared the misery of invasion and the sight of their fairest provinces trampled by the cruelty of tyrannical enemies. That only means that we must redouble our efforts in the common cause. Everyone knows we have not spared our blood, money, trade and shipping and we are not going to spare them. All these things we are bound to do in the common cause. All these things we will do."

"We must rebuild the international system. That is why I believe this commission is the organization upon which a league of nations can ultimately be built."

"I have said that we are in partnership. It is by conforming to and extending that partnership that we, perhaps, could show the way for a future organization of nations. I believe this to be the greatest opportunity for statesmanship ever offered to mankind. It is our business not to falter."

The Marquis Imperiali, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, was one of the speakers at the dinner. He said, in part:

"In time of war unity is life itself. The unity exemplified by this commission which has held together all the progressive nations of the world is that unity which must be the end triumph over the formidable might of the enemy."

R. B. Stevens, of the United States Shipping Board, assured his hearers that enough shipping would be available to win the war. During his address, Mr. Stevens said:

"While Americans live thousands of miles away from the terrible politics of Europe they today thank God they are permitted to join in this battle. There are men enough, with courage enough and resources enough, to defeat the Germans. If Americans make the necessary sacrifices we will win the war within a year."

As Mr. Stevens closed, Lord Robert again rose and said:

"The inspiring speech of Mr. Stevens to which we have just listened must bring increased courage to all our hearts. We recognize the enthusiasm and devotion of the Americans and people and gladly welcome them to their share in the great task before us. There is upon my right a representative of the Japanese Empire, which we hope is about to open a new and glorious chapter of the struggle."

CLOSER CONTROL PLACED ON ALIENS

Presidential Proclamation Aims to Prevent the Escape of Foreign Propagandists

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A presidential proclamation issued on Friday gives the State Department entire control over aliens leaving or coming into the United States. The proclamation is especially designed to prevent the escape of foreign propagandists.

Because of lax passport regulations, it has been possible for such men as Robert Fay and others to elude the authorities and make their way safely to another country. Now aliens as well as citizens of this country must obtain passports, properly vised, before they will be permitted to leave American ports.

Many draft evaders have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the loose passport regulations, and have established themselves in other countries where they are not subject to military duty. The new provisions go into effect on Sept. 15. Persons,

whether aliens or citizens of this country, must first make applications for passports to immigration inspectors.

This proclamation does not in any way change the provisions of previous laws restricting immigration. The penalty for violation of this act is set at a fine of \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.

DOMINION EDITORS GUESTS IN LONDON

Proprietor of London Paper Entertains a Number of Overseas Journalists at Banquet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Some interesting speeches were made at the Ritz Hotel dinner given by Lord Burnham, proprietor of The Daily Telegraph to members of the Dominion press. The speakers included Mr. W. H. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Richardson of the Winnipeg Tribune, Sir William Sowden of the Adelaide Register, Mr. Fenwick of the New Zealand Times, the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Lord Burnham.

Mr. Hughes proposed the toast of the British press, whose mission and that of the press universally, was the bringing about of understandings between the peoples of the world.

Lord Burnham proposed the Dominion press, saying that he doubted whether, since 1909, a more representative assembly of the free commonwealth of nations had come together than that he was addressing. He dismissed the suggestion made that the Dominion press had taken an exaggerated view of the Dominion services in this war. The home press, he said, did not yield a jot to the Dominion press in its unstinted and genuine admiration for the spirit which had impelled the dominions to send one in ten and one in nine of their communities on the greatest of all crusades.

During the war the newspaper press of all the commonwealths, which make up the Empire had formed upon the same alignment and there never was a time when the understanding between them was better. The newspapers were in a mood for yet closer intimacy and cooperation. It was only through the newspaper press that minds of men could be shaped almost from hour to hour to a common ideal and purposes of patriotism and union.

The power of the press, continued Lord Burnham, was bound to grow with the growth of popular government. Newspapers of the Empire had grown their full strength and stature on a footing of independence and self-respect, and, in that way, they had become necessary to the machinery of government and were so, to an ever increasing degree. But they were not a part of the government machine and he hoped they never would be.

Sir William Sowden expressed the hope that in future, Australians and Americans would be regarded as brothers in the fullest sense of the word, adding that one-twelfth of the men of Australia had gone to war.

Mr. Fenwick declared that throughout the dominions there was a strong wish that preference within the Empire should be established.

AERONAUTICS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England (Friday)—Several large sums of money have been given recently to leading English universities for the establishment of professorships in aeronautics, it is announced. The University of London made an announcement on Thursday that if not only had accepted a gift, but proposed to start almost immediately systematic work in aeronautics as soon as a suitable appointment can be made to the chair.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—An official Berlin telegram states that the Prussian Minister of Interior has informed the President of the Prussian Upper House that that House's decision declining to recognize that Prince Lichnowsky had acted in accordance with its dignity, has received royal assent. Prince Lichnowsky consequently ceases to be a member of the House.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN UNIONIZED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Unionization of approximately 15,000 shopmen in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has been completed. Organization of the men had been an issue between union organizers and the railroad management for many years.

ENEMY LEADERS IN GREAT CONCLAVE

German Foreign Minister Lays Blame for Continuation of War on the Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German newspapers continue to emphasize the importance of the conference proceeding at German Main Headquarters, which, apparently, is being attended not only by all high officials of the Central Empires, but by the Bulgarian and Turkish representatives as well, while the presence of representatives of the Kingdom of Poland, lends color to the report that the Polish question is figuring prominently in the debates.

Before leaving for Main Headquarters, the Imperial Foreign Minister, von Hintze, discussed with the Kölnische Zeitung's Berlin correspondent Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement that the rulers of Germany deliberately rejected the just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies six months ago. The statement, von Hintze complained, was stale and uncertain, and nothing was known authoritatively in political and military circles of the proposal described.

There could be, he declared, no question of a refusal by Germany of reasonable peace proposals, and he proceeded to review the position six months ago, with a view to showing that no such proposals were made and that the Entente and not German statesmen, was responsible for the prolongation of the war.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Commenting on the interview given by Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Minister, in which he denied Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that Germany had rejected a "reasonable peace proposal," the Frankfurter Zeitung today declared: "Any disposition on the part of our European enemies toward an understanding, has been more than counter-balanced by America's war craze. Consequently we must repress all premature hopes and face the future courageously and with perseverance."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The complete agreement existing between Germany and Austria-Hungary has been again demonstrated at the meeting of the emperors at German Main Headquarters, an official statement from Berlin today declares. The statement, which is dated at German headquarters, Aug. 15, reads:

"The meeting of the august sovereigns once again has manifested the close understanding and complete agreement on political and military tasks and an identical and most loyal interpretation of the alliance. The intercourse of the monarchs was characterized by a cordiality commensurate with their personal relations as well as the interest of the people."

"Leading statesmen and military leaders have conferred with complete and fruitful results. The Kaiser gave audience to Baron Burian, Field Marshal Arz and other Austrian ministers, while Emperor Charles received Baron Burian and Field Marshal von Hindenburg."

German dispatches yesterday reported Emperor William and Emperor Charles holding an important conference at German headquarters.

JULY REPORT ON THE PAPER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of the paper industry for the month of July, just issued by the Federal Trade Commission, shows that nine mills were shut down the first week, six in the second week and 13 in the third and fourth weeks. The main reasons assigned were repairs, fire, lack of labor, lack of orders and lack of fuel. Only five of these showed any production during the period and the quantity reported was insignificant. Comparing the stock on hand with production, news print mill stocks equal slightly more than one week's output and book paper mill stocks about two weeks' output.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Red Cross war council on Friday reported that less than 200 residents in Chile had contributed \$118,000 to the treasury of that organization.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 21.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

The Minnesota Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, representing 20,000 members, unanimously passed a resolution asking Congress for immediate war prohibition, says the American Issue.

ALLIES' AIMS UPHELD IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa (Thursday)—A resolution has been adopted at a conference of the central committees of the Nationalist parties of four provinces of the Union declaring their full agreement with the objects of the war and the pronouncements made in the name of the Allies by the Premier of Great Britain and the President of the United States.

The resolution adds: "In view of our history and also our inherent right as a distinct people no longer in infancy this conference demands these axiomatic principles be applied to South Africa that complete freedom and independence including the right to determine the form of its own government, be put within the reach of this country." A resolve is expressed to request the committees of the Nationalist Party to take steps to insure by constitutional means the application to South Africa of the above-mentioned fundamentals of right and freedom.

AUG. 24 IS NEXT REGISTRATION DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshall-General Crowder has issued the following notice:

"All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before Aug. 24, 1918, must register on Aug. 24, 1918. These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and where they should register."

Necessaires For "Over There"

MONEY BELT, three pockets, gray mocha, \$3.00. Tan linen, 75 cents.
WRITING CASE with pockets for stationery, letters, cards and stamps, stiff blotting-pad, self-sharpening pencil, map pocket on back protected from dampness; tan or black military stripe leather, 8 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches, \$9.25
Mackintosh, leather binding, \$5.50
PASSPORT CASE, English tan pigskin, silk water-proof lining, flap covering; 7 x 4 1/2 inches, \$4.50
Initials stamped 35c extra.

Illustrated Military Pamphlet Upon Request Special Mail Order Service

Mark Cross Co.
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
145 Tremont St., Boston
Bat. Temple Pl. and West St.
604 Fifth Ave., 233 Broadway, New York
29 Regent Street, London
Buy War Savings Stamps

Dresses with an autumn tang
—Filene values
Misses' embroidered dresses

The newer serge dresses for misses are embroidered, some nearly all over with silk or beads. One is sketched, a pretty combination of serge and Georgette, beaded, with a flying panel in back, \$42.50.
—Misses' new serge dresses with accordion pleated skirts, \$25.
Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

INTRIGUES OF GREEK MONARCH REVEALED

How Former King Constantine Plotted Against the Entente Unknown to His Ministers Is Proved by Mr. Venizelos

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—Apparently Mr. Venizelos is not content with the fund of information concerning the secret maneuvers of former King Constantine, which has already been given to the world in the Greek White Books. His "diggers" are still at work among the archives, and their latest discovery, the September 1915 telegrams from the Bulgarian Minister at Athens to Tzar Ferdinand, shed a flood of light upon what, save for its tragic consequences, is a fascinating record of monarchist intrigue.

The fact that these revelations have been possible, proves how difficult it is for malefactors to cover up their tracks. Constantine—a capable soldier, a charming personality, but politically a stupid and obstinate man—had surrounded himself (whether by malice, afterthought or by force of circumstances, we will not here discuss) with a coterie of advisers who matched their political trickery against the honesty of purpose which distinguished the Venizelists and the mass of the nation. They were a nimble-witted gang; yet they made one little slip, and as a result, their last pretensions to patriotic inspiration are swept away in an avalanche of proven infamy. In the light of these revelations, their reiterated plea of justification serves but for their own condemnation, and, in view of the depths to which the tank and their singleness of purpose, it speaks volumes for the solid Ententophilism of the Hellenic people that they failed in their purpose.

After the second resignation of Mr. Venizelos, in October, 1915, the Greek Government, as a government, ceased to exist. It became merely the executive of orders issued by the Palace. Home and military affairs fell largely under the control of General Doumianis and Colonel Metaxas—two men who disliked one another most cordially, but were united by an over-mastering aversion to Mr. Venizelos. The foreign policy of the country was dictated by King Constantine himself, under the inspiration of Streit, with Roldis, the King's secretary, Mr. J. Theotokis, chief of the Queen's Cabinet, and N. Theotokis (his brother), Greek Minister at Berlin, as principal accomplices.

Correspondence with Germany was conducted by means of a new and secret wireless cipher, which Constantine obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs toward the close of 1915. As far as is known, only two copies existed, and they were retained, the one at the Athens Palace, and the other by Mr. Theotokis at Berlin. The telegrams passed by three routes: a special land wire via Monastir, wireless from Athens to Sofia and thence to Berlin, or by cable. Coded messages by this latter route were, of course, the exclusive privilege of governments. This, however, presented little difficulty to the conspirators. They would obtain a government telegraph form from the Foreign Office, write out their cable thereupon, sign or have it signed in the name of the Foreign Secretary, and hand it in to the telegraph office in the usual way.

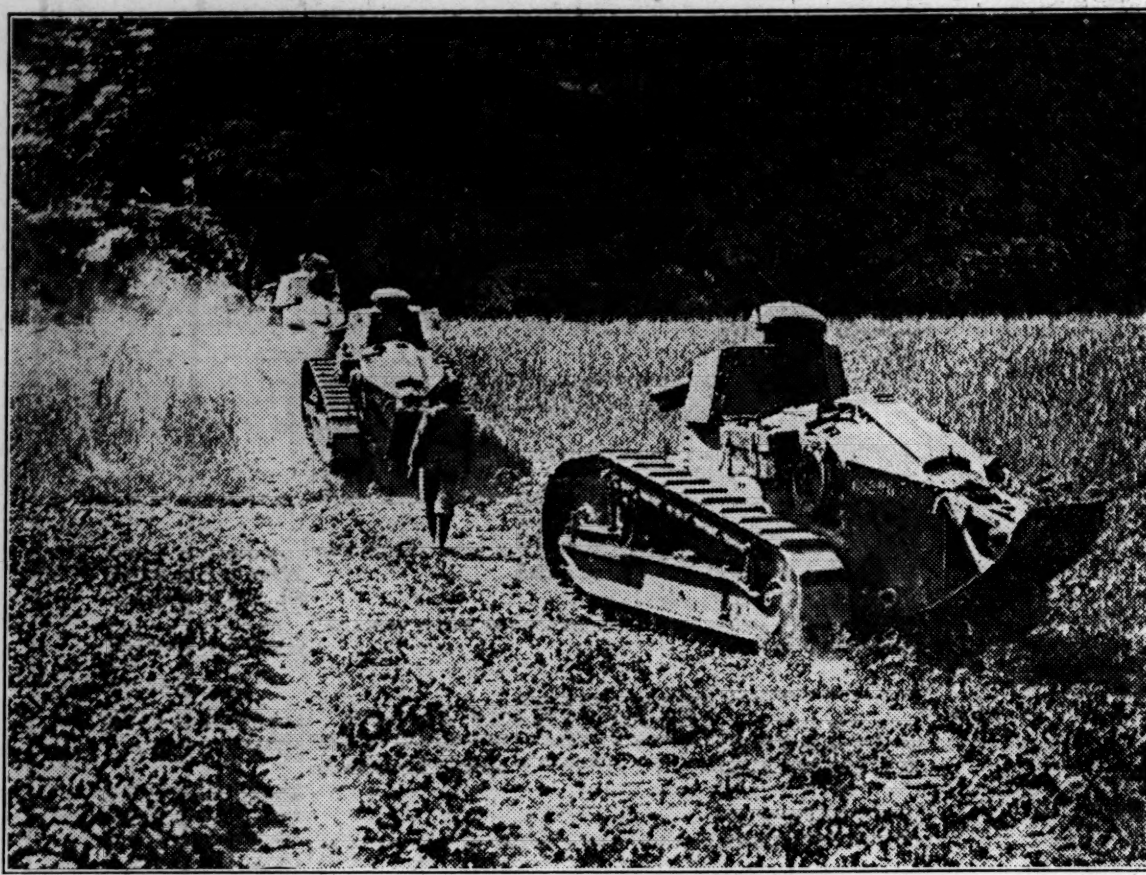
Unfortunately, no copies have yet been discovered of the correspondence which passed via Monastir, but, from the post office, the present government was able to collect all messages forwarded via cable, and it transpired that the communications dispatched via the wireless had been laboriously copied into the record books of the Athens station. One can well imagine the interest aroused by the discovery of these documents, but for a time all attempts to decode the complicated cipher were unsuccessful. Fortunately, however, there was unearthed the one oversight of the Palace clique which proved to be their undoing.

Toward the close of 1915, Constantine had pressing need of money. Two millions sterling was necessary in order that his policy might be continued, and, although the German Government readily agreed to the request for funds, the absence of gold deposits abroad rendered it necessary for the transaction to follow along the customary commercial channels.

Thus it came about that Mr. Theotokis in Berlin telegraphed in cipher to King Constantine a letter of credit for the National Bank of Greece from the German Bank of S. Bleichroeder. The Venizelos "diggers" found a copy of the coded telegram (dated Jan. 5, 1916) among the records of the wireless station. They also discovered the translation of the telegram among the archives of the National Bank of Greece, and the comparison of the translation with the wireless message provided them at last with the key to the cipher.

The revelations which followed, coupled with certain telegrams officially exchanged between Berlin and the Athens government, provide us with an instructive insight into the conduct of Greek politics during the war, and, incidentally, confirm the view that Bulgaria should have been treated as a political belligerent from the outset of the war.

On July 24, 1914, the German legation at Athens notified Dr. Streit, then Greek Foreign Minister, that a European war was pending, and indicated that Bulgaria would take advantage of it to attack Serbia. The following day Mr. Theotokis (Berlin) telegraphed Dr. Streit that he had seen von Jagow, from whom, on the subject of Bulgarian action, he "gathered the impression that Austria must have some sort



French "Mosquito" tanks returning to headquarters

of accord with Bulgaria providing for common action."

On Aug. 4 he communicated a message from the Kaiser to King Constantine in the course of which the Kaiser declared that Bulgaria would side with Germany, an intimation confirmed the same day by von Jagow, who indicated that negotiations with Bulgaria were being carried on by Vienna. The first German attempt to win over Constantine (Aug. 4) failed in its purpose. The former King then notified his brother-in-law of his attachment to a policy of neutrality, and even qualified his promise "not to touch his friends among my neighbors" by adding, "so long as they do not threaten our local Balkan interests."

On Aug. 7, 1914, Mr. Theotokis wired again Dr. Streit that "at a given moment Bulgaria will march against Serbia. She will not be hindered by Rumania and will be assured against eventual attack by Turkey." Four days later the same ministers reported a long conversation with Herr Zimmermann, in the course of which he had been informed that "Bulgaria and Turkey are already united. At the propitious moment Bulgaria will attack Serbia." On Aug. 12, the German Minister at Athens saw Dr. Streit and confirmed the imminence of a Bulgarian attack upon Serbia, and demanded the neutrality of Greece in such case, and, much later (Sept. 13), Mr. Venizelos himself was officially notified of the conclusion of a pact between Bulgaria and Turkey, in view of a joint attack against Serbia. It is interesting to note that this latter information was communicated to the Entente powers by the Greek diplomatic representatives.

Yet, up to July, 1915, the projected Bulgarian action had failed to mature, for the reason that successive Greek governments, Venizelist and anti-Venizelist, had insisted that such an event must inevitably entail the intervention of Greece in accordance with the Greco-Serbian treaty. Thus Greece rendered the Allies a very signal service which must be borne in mind when the attitude of that unhappy country is taken into consideration.

In July, 1915, however, Constantine suddenly changed his tactics. On the 30th of that month, the British Minister at Bucharest—it is important to observe the source of the information—notified the Greek Minister to Rumania that "the German Government has formally assured the Government of Sofia that the neutrality of Greece is definitely assured, even in case of Bulgarian aggression against Serbia." This news started even the Royalist Prime Minister, Mr. Gounaris, for, on Aug. 2, he instructed all the Greek ministers (including those at Berlin, Vienna and Sofia) to "repeat that on several occasions we have declared that a Bulgarian aggression against Serbia would not leave us indifferent."

It would appear possible, even probable, that Mr. Gounaris himself was not at that time cognizant of the engagement which had been entered into by his Royal Master, and that, though keen on ruining Mr. Venizelos, he had not forgotten where lay the interests of his country. And there was no ambiguity about the declaration of Mr. Venizelos, who, on his return to power in September, telegraphed direct to Mr. Theotokis at Berlin (Sept. 3), informing him that Greece was not prepared to stand by and see Serbia wiped out by Bulgaria.

The rest is common knowledge. The Bulgarian mobilization was followed by that of Greece. The consternation in Sofia was great. Dr. Radoslavov, having acted upon the assurances of neutrality proffered by Constantine, was thrown into a state of panic, confessed to the Rumanian Minister that he had been "betrayed" by Greece, and did not regain his composure for 48 hours, until, in fact, he received the telegrams from Mr. Passaroff in Athens which are the subject of the latest disclosures.

"I beg of you to declare to your Tzar that in your action against Serbia you will have no opposition from our side." Thus Constantine to the Bulgarian Minister at Athens—a declaration made, without doubt, at the instance of the Kaiser. For some of Constantine's actions much explanation may be offered. For this, as for his earlier assurance in July, there was none. This was a breach of neutrality, an act of treachery toward his ally. He had no need to fight. The mere fear of Greece had kept Bulgaria

in neutrality up to July, 1915; a mere refusal to disclose her hand in September would have stayed her hostile action, and the Entente might, even at the eleventh hour, have seen through the Bulgarian game in time and stayed off the calamity.

Thereafter Constantine became a pro-German agent. The translated telegrams tell the tale with brutal frankness. They show up the constant intrigues, the formation of bands to harry the allied Macedonian expedition, the invitations to Germany to attack in Macedonia and the promises of Greek support. It is a sorry tale of a King who sought to sell his country. But the crowning infamy was to come. Mr. Passaroff adds to King Ferdinand on Sept. 24, 1915: "Finally, the King asked me to help him in his struggle to get rid of Mr. Venizelos!" This from Constantine, Bulgaria's ally, a man who knew full well that the aggrandizement of Bulgaria would entail the disappearance of Greater Hellas, the denial of every Hellenic aspiration, the persecution and massacre of his people. He consorted with his greatest enemies to ruin the statesman who had made his country great!

Never, perhaps, has a monarch sunk so low, and the only cause for surprise is that for nearly two years afterward the Allies permitted him to make such a nation devoted to their cause, and to usurp a constitution of which they were the legal guarantors.

AGRICULTURAL PLAN IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Through the initiative of the Zurich manufacturers and the Cantonal Food Bureau, the Swiss Association for Industrial Agriculture has been organized with the object of increasing the land cultivation by the employment of factory workers and other non-agricultural classes of labor. Although the movement has only recently been started, some 33 manufacturers, employing between 25,000 and 27,000 men have already joined the association. A central bureau has been established which will provide land suitable for cultivation, furnish advice to members, help them to get the necessary plants and seeds and tools, and in short organize the whole work on a thoroughly practical and systematic basis. The main object is to increase the food production at home in view of the great and increasing difficulties in the way of importation from abroad. Already 50,000 hectares of new land have been sown with grain, and the potato area has also been considerably increased. Comparatively large tracts of land are still available, provided the labor can be found for them.

The work is intended in the first place to be for the duration of the war, but it is extremely probable that it will be found to have a permanent value as a means of providing the industrial workers and their families with better and cheaper food. One important factor which will tend to help the new movement very greatly is that so many of the factory workers come originally from the rural districts and have worked on the land in their childhood. Another point is that in Switzerland there are many large factories located in the country, where it is easy for the employees to get houses with gardens, and also to rent allotment grounds in addition. Altogether it seems tolerably certain that this new movement will prove a great boon to the country at large, and especially during the next few months when foodstuffs of all kinds in Switzerland will be dearer and scarcer than at any time during the war.

COMPENSATION ACT IN FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act as passed by the Alberta Legislature at the last session, is now in force. An assessment on the employing companies will be made on each monthly payroll to provide the fund for this compensation. The first assessment has been made at 3 per cent, with the exception of the surface coal mining company in the Toole district which has been put on a 2½ per cent basis. Collection of the assessment is proceeding under the direction of the Compensation Board, which will also administer the act.

FRENCH ARMY'S NEW WEAPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A new "terror" to the enemy has been devised in the shape of what is known as the mosquito tank, because of its small size and great mobility. This new weapon has been put to extensive use by the French armies in the battles of the Aisne, when it proved its effectiveness on ground over which the ordinary heavy tank could not move at all. Its size and weight are about one-quarter that of the ordinary battle tank; it is driven by a petrol motor and carries a personnel of two men, one of whom steers while the other mans the guns. The mosquito's armament consists of a gun and two machine guns. Its mobility enables it to outstrip a heavy tank with the greatest ease, while it is so built that it can climb slopes and be swung completely round in its tracks like a spinning ball in a few seconds. Besides all these advantages its small size and high speed make it a much more difficult target for the enemy's artillery than its heavy brother. The mosquito tank is proving a great asset to the French Army.

FOURTH OF JULY IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—All over the Commonwealth on July 4, the Stars and Stripes floated side by side with the starry flag of Australia. Bells rang from church and cathedral, representatives of King, Commonwealth and State met America's Consul-General and consuls, and the consuls flashed messages to and from Washington. It was a magnificent conquest, a spontaneous tribute to America's ideals and to her whole-hearted entry into the war.

No man stands higher in the respect of Australia today than President Wilson. His declaration of the ideals for which Australia as well as the United States is fighting has been proudly echoed by Australia's public men, and his name was cheered again and again on July 4.

Throughout all the speeches, the carnivals, the processions, the flag-raising and the bell-ringing, there was the recognition that a few short months of war has bound the English-speaking peoples more firmly together than any century of peace.

Among the happiest expressions of gratitude to America and Americans, was that by Mr. Arthur Robinson, Victorian Minister for Public Works, who referred to the grand work done by the colony of American women in Melbourne on behalf of various patriotic efforts.

Dame Nellie Melba gave an address on the subject of America and the Americans at a concert whose program she had arranged, and which was given by Conservatorium students, including Miss Stella Fowler.

Two messages, in addition to the exchange of hearty official greetings, deserve to be remembered. The Victorian Farmers Convention sent the following telegram to the United States Consul in Melbourne:

"The farmers assembled in convention at Colac desire you to convey fraternal greeting to the rural producers of the United States on the glorious Fourth of July, and to congratulate them on their magnificent efforts to cooperate with the fighting forces toward winning the war."

President Wilson's cabled greeting to the Millions' Club, Sydney, read:

"The President extends cordial greetings and appreciates the observance of Independence Day. America was glad to welcome heroic and patriotic Anzacs—a true example of a great people. May the mission of these brave men to the front in upholding the spirit of right and justice be a potent factor in the victory to come."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 206)

Anti-Prohibition Propaganda at Movies

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In San Francisco, California, there was, quite recently, shown a picture, all through the presentation of which subtle anti-prohibition propaganda was sifted. Three points made (and there were others less noticeable) were as follows:

A young man, seemingly discouraged, went into a grog-shop, kept by a kind-hearted, "motherly" individual. Apparently very considerate of his well-being, she firmly and positively refused to sell him liquor, saying that she would help clothe him and feed him, and do needful things for him; but he didn't need whisky. (It developed that every cent the woman earned in the liquor business, save a poor living for herself, went to a convent to pay for the education and maintenance of an orphan girl. Thus the sympathy of the audience was won.)

Another point was: Just after battle this same grog-shop keeper is to be seen getting out of her cellar bottles of rare wine, and putting some into a cart. Here the words on the screen were: "I'll give them my wine for their wounded—they'll need it!"

Another: A man had, in some manner, proven that he was regaining his self-respect by the return of some money given him in trust by another party. Before he returned it, he went into the saloon, saw others drinking, and then came a terrific battle with himself to keep the money intact. This he did, however. When he returned the \$5 to its rightful owner, he was, as a reward, "treated" to a drink. As his host was pouring out the liquor, the man who had returned the money, eagerly pleaded that he "add another jolt!" This was done amid sympathetic laughter of the audience. Then the man to whom the money had been returned said: "When it's time for the next drink, just come to me!"

Three men sitting just behind the writer had quite a laugh and much joking about this. Then one of them said: "Say, fellows, all this is making me thirsty. I've had enough of the show. Let's go and get a drink, and we'll sure 'add another jolt or two,'" showing the force of the suggestion and the quickness with which it was acted upon then and there.

This is a type of propaganda being thrust continually and insistently before unsuspecting audiences at moving picture shows.

(Signed) LIDA HERVEY SPENCE
S. Berkeley, Cal., July 24, 1918.

(No. 216)

Factory Conditions

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The letter on "Factory Conditions" in The Christian Science Monitor under date of July 16, was very much like my own recent experience. An article in one of our local dailies, purporting to be an interview with manager of an overalls factory, stated that they were going to fail in contract with our government for certain number of overalls for the soldiers because the women of our city, though signing a paper that they would help the government in any way, yet refused to make overalls. I had not seen or signed the paper referred to, but went over and offered my services.

I had run a power machine some 25 years ago, though never on overalls, so could not be classed as an experienced operator. The pay was to be one dollar a day for two weeks and then piece work. Saturday afternoon was made up during the week, 15 minutes each morning and 30 minutes each about noon. The first pay day was a holiday for union hands to sell W. S. S. and there being no power Monday we started again Tuesday noon. That evening I was handed an envelope containing one dollar and five cents (\$1.05) for the four days' work preceding week. Of course I objected and was told it would be settled the next day. However, it was not, and the next day being July 4, another holiday.

We worked Friday and Saturday and I received another envelope with four dollars and 90 cents (\$4.90), making in all five dollars and 95 cents (\$5.95) for seven and one-half days!

HASH?

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work. In sending for balance was told they owed me nothing. Of course, I did not go back, and there were any number of machines idle; one can readily see why. (The woman on my right came two days.) This was counted as two weeks; when there had been two holidays and one day no power, making three days we were deprived of experience necessary to make anything at piecework. The conditions were not bad—ice water, electric fans and very good ventilation—I rather enjoyed the work, having in mind who it was for, though I found later I was doing factory work instead of for the government.

However, I thought maybe it was to give the more experienced help that work on account of time saved. The girls claimed the government paid less than factory, and some 20 had quit on that account. They had a government inspector there all the time I was there. So the question with me was identical with G. M. K. in third paragraph of letter mentioned above and also in the closing words, "It isn't that we at home would shirk our tasks, but we do want justice to prevail!"

(Signed) M. I. G.
Oklahoma City, Okla., July 27, 1918.

CASE FOR WOMEN JURORS SUMMARIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The case for women jurors is ably summarized by Miss Inez M. Ferguson, press secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, in an article in the July number of The International Woman Suffrage News.

"On the second reading of the Juries Bill," she writes, "the question was raised of the eligibility of women for jury service, and an amendment to enable women to serve on juries is likely to be moved at a later stage of the bill."

"The question is not only interesting in view of women's recent political enfranchisement, but vital in view of the proposal contained in the Juries Bill. If carried, this bill will abolish trial by jury in the High Court, will restrict it in the county courts, and will raise the age for jury service from 60 to 65. All this on the ground of shortage of man-power and the consequent shortage of jurors."

"There is no shortage of woman-power in the country, and over 6,000,000 women are politically enfranchised. They ask to be granted the responsibilities along with the privileges of their citizenship."

"Women believe that they have a special contribution to make to the administration of justice; they have experience of a kind which requires representation on juries. They have never wished to be relieved of the burden of jury service—which to them appears an ordinary obligation of the citizenship which they enjoy—and now that simultaneously the nation has recognized their ability to share in legislation, and has urgent need of their service in administration, they are sincerely anxious to be allowed to make the fullest possible use of their abilities."

"The British nation sets great value on its system of trial by jury. In case of dire necessity it would view the limitation of such trial with resignation, never with complacency. But there is no necessity to limit trial by jury at present, and consequently no necessity for resignation. Logic and sense can scarcely complain at the shortage of jurors and at the same time turn their backs upon women both competent and willing to serve."

GRAIN SUPERVISORS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada will meet in the board room of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Aug. 20. The meeting is called for the purpose of fixing the prices of grains, and the ways and means of handling wheat for the new crop year.

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MASONS CRITICIZE ANGELUS PROPOSAL

Organ of Fraternity in Chicago Says That United States Senators Are Paid "to Think"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In reference to the Angelus resolution recently passed by the United States Senate in which the people were asked to observe a moment of prayer each day, an editorial in The Masonic Chronicle, published in Chicago, has the following to say:

"There are those, including some Masons, who seek to excuse the Senate's passage of the 'Angelus' resolution on the plea that the senators do so without thinking. Such an excuse is not only ridiculous, but it is preposterous. The people are paying these senators a good big salary to do some thinking, and the man who either does not or cannot think has no business in the United States Senate and no business to aspire for senatorial honors. If the Senate can pass this ill-timed and unseemly resolution 'without thinking,' the people may well inquire as to how much other legislation is framed by unthinking lawmakers."

"There are others, among them Masons and even Protestant clergymen, who do not take the resolution seriously, and who are so obtuse as not to observe its cunning. They believe the idea for a period of prayer for victory to be a good one, and they can see no objection to the insertion of the word 'Angelus.' It is to the indifference of such unsophisticated and unwary ones as these that we owe the favoritism shown to Roman Catholics by political bodies, from the Senate of the United States down to the Chicago school board. One grand master swells up considerably, and with a good deal of ego gives emphasis to the statement that Masonry advocates broad toleration, and, therefore, the fraternity should not oppose the Angelus idea."

"In welcome contrast come expressions from several grand masters, grand secretaries, grand commanders and other high Masonic officials, as well as court judges who are Masons, all emphatically protesting against the Senate or anyone else attempting to dictate words of prayer or endeavoring to officially recognize or sanction any sectarian form of petition to the Almighty. These vigorously voice their opposition, declaring that the Senate has no constitutional power to pass such an un-American resolution and that in so doing it has offended multitudes by attacking the ideals of America's political system."

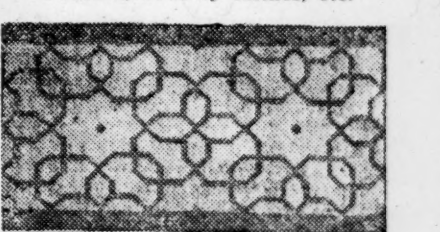
"Meanwhile, overzealous mayors and newspapers in several cities are calling upon the people to pray, in compliance with the Senate's resolution." At the same time nation-wide and well-merited censure is being heaped upon the senators, many of whom will have a lot of explaining to do. This censure and the publicity given the matter is thought to have killed the resolution. Even should it emerge, the belief prevails that the President would refuse to issue a proclamation. It all goes to show, however, what could be put over in Washington if the people were not ever on guard."

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GERMAN VIEW OF PEACE POSSIBILITY

Leader of Industry Admits the
Ease With Which the Ger-
man People Is Misled by
Many Palpable Illusions

I Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).
—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published an article by Dr. Walther Rathenau which is of some interest as an indication of the present trend of German thought.

Dr. Rathenau, who has succeeded his father, since the war, as the head of the great German electrical concern familiarly known as "the A.E.G.," is the man who was chiefly responsible for the immense work of conserving and organizing the empire's supply of raw materials, which was carried out under his direction after the outbreak of hostilities. As an active director of over 80 industrial associations his position as a leader of German industry is beyond dispute, and, in addition, he is not only an able banker, but also an accomplished writer on philosophic and economic subjects. It is therefore noteworthy to find a German business man of such standing devoting an article to the development of the argument that the "safeguards" (Sicherungen) Germany will need in the future are not of a military, but of a political character, and incidentally remarking that a miracle was required to rescue her from the coalition formed against her, and that that miracle was "the Russian palace revolution."

The demands made of German statesmen by Dr. Rathenau on the basis of these conclusions, and the views he develops in formulating them, are no less noteworthy. His article is headed "Safeguards," and begins with a satirical allusion to the German people's lack of political education. Dr. Rathenau ridicules the "new politicians," who, fortified with political theories based on mere book-knowledge and conning of the newspapers, spring up on all sides among "an unpolitical people, that has ever passively left the determination of its fate to a small class of professionals, when anxiety and stress suddenly reveal that the fate of the state is not the affair of a profession, but involves the existence of each individual."

"It is not to be wondered at," he writes, "if in the course of nearly 50 months of war 50 great illusions, beginning: 'In three months the war will be over,' 'The English will raise no army,' 'The French will never stand a winter campaign,' and ending: 'In February, 1918, England will break down,' 'In the summer there will be peace,' have taken possession of the country. Neither was it a grave symptom at first," he said, "that after it had run its course, each illusion should be painlessly discarded in favor of the next, and eventually repudiated by the majority in consequence of shortness of memory. What is more serious is that each one of these illusions was shared almost without exception by the whole people, by the initiated and by those who go with the current, and that every one who did not join in was persecuted and derided. Here lack of political foresight may become a danger; for what should be striven for is not the mode of thought that clings to false estimates, but the confidence that, no matter what the position at the moment, believes in the strength of the country and of its people; that makes sacrifices from profound conviction, uninfluenced by the triumphs and disappointments of the moment; that does not daily need to be fired and freshened up."

What is required of true political wisdom, Dr. Rathenau proceeds, is "the ability to foresee things that as yet are not, and the art of mastering them," and he goes on to set forth the demands for Germany's future such as wisdom dictates, demands which should relate, he holds, solely to peace conditions, since Germany's conduct of the war "lies in the best hands," and can thus be left on one side.

"Safeguards," he writes, "It should be stated to begin with that this term is not a strategical but a political one. There is no country in the world that can hold out as long and as often as it likes against no matter how great a superior number of opponents. This is so no matter what the character and number of its military safeguards. Hence a safeguard can be effective only if the physical and political conditions have first been made to balance each other in some degree. As, however, the creation of a safeguard reacts upon the political situation, it may so happen that what was thought to be a safeguard turns out to be the seal of a country's ruin. A general declaration that the possession of this or that fortress will spare 300,000 men in the next war. The statesman, without weighing the political postulates, lays claim to and acquires the fortress, and on account of that safeguard a fresh war has to be waged that costs 3,000,000 men."

"The illustration is ill-chosen, perhaps, for it is precisely fortified places that have forfeited the reputation of invincibility during this war. So much the more is the axiom confirmed, for the weapons employed in warfare change continually and unexpectedly. It requires little imagination to picture a future world-war, provided the peoples are prepared to endure one, dominated by millions of flying machines of immense size and speed. More probable is it that great world-executions will take place in the silent forms of economic warfare, and the refusal of work and of service. In both cases geographical and geometric safeguards are no longer what they seem."

"In order to estimate what then, apart from internal resources and pos-

sessions, can really safeguard the position of a state in the world one must endeavor to picture the possible extent to which the peoples may make ready for war. This picture is astounding, for it shows that in the future a system of armaments in the sense hitherto known is no longer possible."

"Let us imagine the armament system of a country represented by a line 10 meters long, and let us deduct from that a length of some 30 centimeters, representing, say, the air force. Let us further assume that a state has annually produced during the war 15,000 medium aeroplanes, and determines to limit itself to 10,000 during each year of peace. That means, including all the auxiliary industries, the tying up of 100,000 workers."

"Then it becomes known that a power whose friendship cannot be reckoned on is producing 20,000 aeroplanes. A third power 10,000. Five other powers again 40,000 altogether. That gives a proportion of one to seven, is dangerous, and must not be permitted. The number is doubled—from 10 to 20; the others, with less effort, go from 70 to 100. Proportion: one to five. The number is raised to 30, 40, 50—the others follow slowly up to 150. When the proportion is one to three they rest content with that for the moment, although the position is not a comfortable one. Half a million workers are now swallowed up by the aeroplane industry; for purposes of comparison it should be noted that France before the war had at her disposal something over 3,000,000 industrial workers, Germany something over 8,000,000."

"But then nothing has yet been done with regard to the rest of the sphere of armaments: ironclads, submarines, guns, gas equipment, means of communication, equipment. The sole limit to the increase lies in the labor available. It is impossible to enlist more than the last industrial worker in the armament service. But what if, despite all the efforts made with regard to substitutes, several materials are still required from other countries for the purpose of armament? In that event a portion of the trade done with possible opponents must serve the requirements of defense."

"Now the question arises: Why was this otherwise before the war? Why was it that we could manage with more restricted armaments? The answer is simple: something tremendous has occurred in this war, something that is known to every one and that nevertheless is not needed."

"Formerly there were on land really only three nations competing with one another with regard to armaments—France, Germany, and Russia; and at sea two—England and Germany. The only really great armament industries were in Germany and France; they had incidentally to supply the greater part of the world demand. Now there are at least 10 great armament nations, each with their own vast war industry, in which millions of money and countless interests and intelligences are involved; and—most important of all—war no longer lies like a dark, questionable possibility, like a distant mountain, before the path of the peoples, but as a familiar, explored region, the most remote corners of which lie open to every gaze."

SECURITY LEAGUE ISSUES QUESTIONS

Congressional Candidates in the
United States Asked for Their
Views on Preparedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The congressional campaign committee of the National Security League is sending to candidates for Congress in every State of the Union a questionnaire which in addition to asking the candidate's name, residence and business addresses, present occupation, occupations for the past 15 years and what offices have been previously held, contains the following questions:

What has been the candidate's position since July, 1914, on preparedness?

In what way is the candidate directly on record as expressing these views?

Is the candidate's present position the same as given in answer to the question concerning his position on preparedness since July, 1914?

What was the candidate's viewpoint about the United States entering the war prior to the declaration of war, April 6, 1917?

What record exists embodying these views?

Have the candidate's views since changed regarding the participation of the United States in the war?

Will the candidate pledge himself to be an advocate of peace with victory; by which is meant a vigorous prosecution of the war until Germany, Austria and Turkey concede the claims of the Allies?

By what achievements in politics, business or professional life has the candidate demonstrated his ability to cope with the problems of the nation?

What other views or policies regarding the war and reconstruction does the candidate advocate?

The league announces that the replies to this questionnaire will be published broadcast through the districts of the various candidates and will be a supplement to the chart already issued giving the record of the votes on preparedness and war measures of all the present members of Congress. Two blanks are sent, thus enabling the candidate to preserve a copy of his reply. It is also stated that if a reply is not forthwith coming within a period equal to mail time plus 10 days, it will be regarded as a declaration to respond, in which cases the committee will send copies of the questionnaire to friends and opponents of the candidate for the purpose of obtaining the best available data.

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Continues Throughout the Month

WE have sent out thousands of our illustrated circulars, but of course we could not reach everyone—consequently we wish to state that every one of the thirty-nine model furs described in the circular will be on sale in all sizes during the entire month. Selection the same Monday as today, or the same complete stock with which the sale started will continue throughout the month.

HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, 45 inches long. August Sale Price 198.00 November Price 245.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs. August Sale Price 258.00 November Price 295.00	HUDSON SEAL SET August Sale Price 47.00 November Price 60.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, 40 inches long. August Sale Price 188.00 November Price 225.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs. August Sale Price 258.00 November Price 295.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, 45 inches long. August Sale Price 198.00 November Price 245.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs. August Sale Price 269.00 November Price 315.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Skunk Collar, Cuffs and Border. August Sale Price 298.00 November Price 350.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs, 42 inches long. August Sale Price 229.00 November Price 265.00
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NATURAL NUTRIA COAT 36 inches long. August Sale Price 187.00 November Price 175.00	NATURAL OR TAUPE SQUIRREL COAT 36 inches long. August Sale Price 289.00 November Price 335.00	MOLE COAT With Taupe Kit Fox Collar, Cuffs and Border. August Sale Price 365.00 November Price 425.00	NATURAL NUTRIA COAT 45 inches long. August Sale Price 179.00 November Price 225.00	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT 45 inches long. Collar and Cuffs of Hudson Seal, Nutria or Raccoon. August Sale Price 142.00 November Price 185.00	TAUPE, LUCILLE OR DOVE GRAY WOLF SET August Sale Price 78.00 November Price 100.00	NATURAL RACCOON SET August Sale Price 43.00 November Price 58.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs. August Sale Price 375.00 November Price 450.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Taupe Nutria Collar, Cuffs and Border. August Sale Price 158.00 November Price 182.50
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HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, 36 inches long. August Sale Price 167.00 November Price 200.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural or Taupe Squirrel Collar. August Sale Price 187.00 November Price 225.00	NATURAL RACCOON COAT 45 inches long. August Sale Price 186.00 November Price 225.00	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT 30 inches long. August Sale Price 84.00 November Price 105.00	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT 36 inches long. August Sale Price 97.00 November Price 125.00	TAUPE MUSKRAT COAT 45 inches long. August Sale Price 178.00 November Price 215.00	KOLINSKY CAPE STOLE August Sale Price 179.00 November Price 225.00	ERMINE CAPE August Sale Price 485.00 November Price 575.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT With Natural or Taupe Squirrel Collar and Cuffs. August Sale Price 198.00 November Price 235.00	NATURAL MINK COAT August Sale Price 365.00 November Price 450.00	MOLE SET August Sale Price 87.00 November Price 115.00
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MOLE SET August Sale Price 95.00 November Price 130.00	TAUPE NUTRIA SET August Sale Price 49.00 November Price 65.00	NATURAL NUTRIA SET August Sale Price 48.00 November Price 60.00	KAMCHATKA BLUE OR TAUPE FOX SET August Sale Price 89.00 November Price 120.00	GEORGETTE FOX SET August Sale Price 135.00 November Price 175.00	BLACK FOX SET August Sale Price 68.00 November Price 95.00	JAP CROSS FOX SET August Sale Price 48.00 November Price 57.50	SKUNK SET August Sale Price 148.00 November Price 185.00	SKUNK SET August Sale Price 89.00 November Price 115.00	TAUPE OR LUCILLE WOLF SET August Sale Price 63.00 November Price 85.00	BLACK OR TAUPE LYNX SET August Sale Price 85.00 November Price 120.00	NATURAL MINK SET August Sale Price 185.00 November Price 225.00	HUDSON SEAL SET Seal Dyed Muskrat. August Sale Price 47.00 November Price 60.00
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August Clearance Sale

Markdowns from Chandler & Co.'s
own stock, and markdowns from
manufacturers special lots.

15 Misses' Georgette Waists, formerly 5.75, 5.50	6 Wool Jersey Skirts, formerly 10.50, 7.50	300 Pairs First Quality Milanese Silk Gloves, special, 85c	Misses' White Linen Suits, special, 10.00	Wool Sweaters, formerly 3.50, 2.00	1 Four-Yard Piece Blue Serge, formerly 14.00, 9.25	18 Cotton Jersey Sport Suits, formerly 3.95, 2.95	12 Philippine Night-gowns, formerly 3.00, 2.45	100 Tulle and Ruffled Trimmed Vole Dresses, formerly 13.75, 8.75	1 Special Lingerie Lace Scarf, formerly 25.00, 15.00	35 Towel Brushes, formerly 35c, 25c	9 Handkerchiefs, formerly 1.50, 75c	12 Chinese Emb. Scarves, formerly 8.00, 5.95	50 Yds. Striped Crepe de Chine, formerly 1.85, 1.50	100 Pairs Tan Boot Laces, formerly 1.00, 6c	Etchro Glass Perfume Bottle, formerly 4.00 and 6.50, 3.00, 4.50	12 Double Damask Table Cloths, 24x36, formerly 12.50, 10.50	Afternoon Dresses in Georgette and Silk, formerly 65.00 and 75.00, 45.00	14 Misses' Linen Midway House Dresses, formerly 8.50, 10.75	50 Inch Imported Cretonne, formerly 1.50, 1.00	33 Tricotté Midlides, white with Braid trimming, formerly 2.00, 1.75	15 Ramie Linen Suits, tailored, formerly 16.75, 10.00	27 Crepe de Chine and wash silk Waists, formerly 13.50 and 20.00, 7.50	10 Wool Sport Skirts, plaided, formerly 13.50 to 19.50, 10.00	7 Dress Aprons, formerly 2.50, 5.50	1 Fibre Sleeveless Slip-on Sweaters, formerly 5.95, 5.95	Elvira Corsets, formerly 5.00 to 8.00, 3.95	12 Hand-painted Baskets, formerly 4.50, 2.50	50 Colored France Linen Smocks, formerly 3.50, 9.95	16 Yds. Navy Foulard, formerly 2.50, 1.50	7 Embroidered French Dresses, formerly 35.00, 20.00	8 Misses' Vole Dresses, figured, formerly 12.50, 8.50	1 Marguerite Curtains, formerly 2.35, 1.95	8 Anistolians and Belmont Rugs, formerly 18.50, 14.75	37 Georgette Waists, real and white, formerly 1.50, 5.75	10 Wool Jersey Suits, tailored, formerly 22.50, 15.00	50 Pairs Silk Cuffs, formerly 5c, 5c	22 Crepe de Chine Waists, formerly 25.00, 10.50	1 White Vole Kimono, crepe trimmed, formerly 2.95, 2.00	6 Wool Jersey Skirts, formerly 10.50, 7.50	300 Pairs First Quality Milanese Silk Gloves, special, 85c	Misses' White Linen Suits, special, 10.00	Wool Sweaters, formerly 3.50, 2.00	1 Four-Yard Piece Blue Serge, formerly 14.00, 9.25	18 Cotton Jersey Sport Suits, formerly 3.95, 2.95	12 Philippine Night-gowns, formerly 3.00, 2.45	100 Tulle and Ruffled Trimmed Vole Dresses, formerly 13.75, 8.75	1 Special Lingerie Lace Scarf, formerly 25.00, 15.00	35 Towel Brushes, formerly 35c, 25c	9 Handkerchiefs, formerly 1.50, 75c	12 Chinese Emb. Scarves, formerly 8.00, 5.95	50 Yds. Striped Crepe de Chine, formerly 1.85, 1.50	100 Pairs Tan Boot Laces, formerly 1.00, 6c	Etchro Glass Perfume Bottle, formerly 4.00 and 6.50, 3.00, 4.50	12 Double Damask Table Cloths, 24x36, formerly 12.50, 10.50	Afternoon Dresses in Georgette and Silk, formerly 65.00 and 75.00, 45.00	14 Misses' Linen Midway House Dresses, formerly 8.50, 10.75	50 Inch Imported Cretonne, formerly 1.50, 1.00	33 Tricotté Midlides, white with Braid trimming, formerly 2.00, 1.75	15 Ramie Linen Suits, tailored, formerly 16.75, 10.00	27 Crepe de Chine and wash silk Waists, formerly 13.50 and 20.00, 7.50	10 Wool Sport Skirts, plaided, formerly 13.50 to 19.50, 10.00	7 Dress Aprons, formerly 2.50, 5.50	1 Fibre Sleeveless Slip-on Sweaters, formerly 5.95, 5.95	Elvira Corsets, formerly 5.00 to 8.00, 3.95	12 Hand-painted Baskets, formerly 4.50, 2.50	50 Colored France Linen Smocks, formerly 3.50, 9.95	16 Yds. Navy Foulard, formerly 2.50, 1.50	7 Embroidered French Dresses, formerly 35.00, 20.00	8 Misses' Vole Dresses, figured, formerly 12.50, 8.50	1 Marguerite Curtains, formerly 2.35, 1.95	8 Anistolians and Belmont Rugs, formerly 18.50, 14.75	37 Georgette Waists, real and white, formerly 1.50, 5.75	10 Wool Jersey Suits, tailored, formerly 22.50, 15.00	50 Pairs Silk Cuffs, formerly 5c, 5c	22 Crepe de Chine Waists, formerly 25.00, 10.50	1 White Vole Kimono, crepe trimmed, formerly 2.95, 2.00	6 Wool Jersey Skirts, formerly 10.50, 7.50	300 Pairs First Quality Milanese Silk Gloves, special, 85c	Misses' White Linen Suits, special, 10.00	Wool Sweaters, formerly 3.50, 2.00	1 Four-Yard Piece Blue Serge, formerly 14.00, 9.25	18 Cotton Jersey Sport Suits, formerly 3.95, 2.95	12 Philippine Night-gowns, formerly 3.00, 2.45	100 Tulle and Ruffled Trimmed Vole Dresses, formerly 13.75, 8.75	1 Special Lingerie Lace Scarf, formerly 25.00, 15.00	35 Towel Brushes, formerly 35c, 25c	9 Handkerchiefs, formerly 1.50, 75c	12 Chinese Emb. Scarves, formerly 8.00, 5.95	50 Yds. Striped Crepe de Chine, formerly 1.85, 1.50	100 Pairs Tan Boot Laces, formerly 1.00, 6c	Etchro Glass Perfume Bottle, formerly 4.00 and 6.50, 3.00, 4.50	12 Double Damask Table Cloths, 24x36, formerly 12.50, 10.50	Afternoon Dresses in Georgette and Silk, formerly 65.00 and 75.00, 45.00	14 Misses' Linen Midway House Dresses, formerly 8.50, 10.75	50 Inch Imported Cretonne, formerly 1.50, 1.00	33 Tricotté Midlides, white with Braid trimming, formerly 2.00, 1.75	15 Ramie Linen Suits, tailored, formerly 16.75, 10.00	27 Crepe de Chine and wash silk Waists, formerly 13.50 and 20.00, 7.50	10 Wool Sport Skirts, plaided, formerly 13.50 to 19.50, 10.00	7 Dress Aprons, formerly 2.50, 5.50	1 Fibre Sleeveless Slip-on Sweaters, formerly 5.95, 5.95	Elvira Corsets, formerly 5.00 to 8.00, 3.95	12 Hand-painted Baskets, formerly 4.50, 2.50	50 Colored France Linen Smocks, formerly 3.50, 9.95	16 Yds. Navy Foulard, formerly 2.50, 1.50	7 Embroidered French Dresses, formerly 35.00, 20.00	8 Misses' Vole Dresses, figured, formerly 12.50, 8.50	1 Marguerite Curtains, formerly 2.35, 1.95	8 Anistolians and Belmont Rugs, formerly 18.50, 14.75	37 Georgette Waists, real and white, formerly 1.50, 5.75	10 Wool Jersey Suits, tailored, formerly 22.50, 15.00	50 Pairs Silk Cuffs, formerly 5c, 5c	22 Crepe de Chine Waists, formerly 25.00, 10.50	1 White Vole Kimono, crepe trimmed, formerly 2.95, 2.00	6 Wool Jersey Skirts, formerly 10.50, 7.50	300 Pairs First Quality Milanese Silk Gloves, special, 85c	Misses' White Linen Suits, special, 10.00	Wool Sweaters, formerly 3.50, 2.00	1 Four-Yard Piece Blue Serge, formerly 14.00, 9.25	18 Cotton Jersey Sport Suits, formerly 3.95, 2.95	12 Philippine Night-gowns, formerly 3.00, 2.45	100 Tulle and Ruffled Trimmed Vole Dresses, formerly 13.75, 8.75	1 Special Lingerie Lace Scarf, formerly 25.00, 15.00	35 Towel Brushes, formerly 35c, 25c	9 Handkerchiefs, formerly 1.50, 75c	12 Chinese Emb. Scarves, formerly 8.00, 5.95	50 Yds. Striped Crepe de Chine, formerly 1.85, 1.50	100 Pairs Tan Boot Laces, formerly 1.00, 6c	Etchro Glass Perfume Bottle, formerly 4.00 and 6.50, 3.00, 4.50	12 Double Damask Table Cloths, 24x36, formerly 12.50, 10.50	Afternoon Dresses in Georgette and Silk, formerly 65.00 and 75.00, 45.00	14 Misses' Linen Midway House Dresses, formerly 8.50, 10.75	50 Inch Imported Cretonne, formerly 1.50, 1.00	33 Tricotté Midlides, white with Braid trimming, formerly 2.00, 1.75	15 Ramie Linen Suits, tailored, formerly 16.75, 10.00	27 Crepe de Chine and wash silk Waists, formerly 13.50 and 20.00, 7.50	10 Wool Sport Skirts, plaided, formerly 13.50 to 19.50, 10.00	7 Dress Aprons, formerly 2.50, 5.50	1 Fibre Sleeveless Slip-on Sweaters, formerly 5.95, 5.95	Elvira Corsets, formerly 5.00 to 8.00, 3.95	12 Hand-painted Baskets, formerly 4.50, 2.50	50 Colored France Linen Smocks, formerly 3.50, 9.95	16 Yds. Navy Foulard, formerly 2.50, 1.50	7 Embroidered French Dresses, formerly 35.00, 20.00	8 Misses' Vole Dresses, figured, formerly 12.50, 8.50	1 Marguerite Curtains, formerly 2.35, 1.95	8 Anistolians and Belmont Rugs, formerly 18.50, 14.75	37 Georgette Waists, real and white, formerly 1.50, 5.75	10 Wool Jersey Suits, tailored, formerly 22.50, 15.00	50 Pairs Silk Cuffs, formerly 5c, 5c	22 Crepe de Chine Waists, formerly 25.00, 10.50	1 White Vole Kimono, crepe trimmed, formerly 2.95, 2.00	6 Wool Jersey Skirts, formerly 10.50, 7.50	300 Pairs First Quality Milanese Silk Gloves, special, 85c	Misses' White Linen Suits, special, 10.00	Wool Sweaters, formerly 3.50, 2.00	1 Four-Yard Piece Blue Serge, formerly 14.00, 9.25	18 Cotton Jersey Sport Suits, formerly 3.95, 2.95	12 Philippine Night-gowns, formerly 3.00, 2.45	100 Tulle and Ruffled Trimmed Vole Dresses, formerly 13.75, 8.75	1 Special Lingerie Lace Scarf, formerly 25.00, 15.00	35 Towel Brushes, formerly 35c, 25c	9 Handkerchiefs, formerly 1.50, 75c	12 Chinese Emb. Scarves, formerly 8.00, 5.95	50 Yds. Striped Crepe de Chine, formerly 1.85, 1.50	100 Pairs Tan Boot Laces, formerly 1.00, 6c	Etchro Glass Perfume Bottle, formerly 4.00 and 6.50, 3.00, 4.50	12 Double Damask Table Cloths, 24x36, formerly 12.50, 10.50	Afternoon Dresses in Georgette and Silk, formerly 65.00 and 75.00, 45.00	14 Misses' Linen Midway House Dresses, formerly 8.50, 10.75	50 Inch Imported Cretonne, formerly 1.50, 1.00	33 Tricotté Midlides, white with Braid trimming, formerly 2.00, 1.75	15 Ramie Linen Suits, tailored, formerly 16.75, 10.00	27 Crepe de Chine and wash silk Waists, formerly 13.50 and 20.00, 7.50	10 Wool Sport Skirts, plaided, formerly 13.50 to 19.50, 10.00	7 Dress Aprons, formerly 2.50, 5.50	1 Fibre Sleeveless Slip-on Sweaters, formerly 5.95, 5.95	Elvira Corsets, formerly 5.00 to 8.00, 3.95	12 Hand-painted Baskets, formerly 4.50, 2.50	50 Colored France Linen Smocks, formerly 3.50, 9.95	16 Yds. 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Scarves, formerly 8.00, 5.95	50 Yds. Striped Crepe de Chine, formerly 1.85, 1.50	100 Pairs Tan Boot Laces, formerly 1.00, 6c	Etchro Glass Perfume Bottle, formerly 4.00 and 6.50, 3.00, 4.50	12 Double Damask Table Cloths, 24x36, formerly 12.50, 10.50	Afternoon Dresses in Georgette and Silk, formerly 65.00 and 75.00, 45.00	14 Misses' Linen Midway House Dresses, formerly 8.50, 10.75	50 Inch Imported Cretonne, formerly 1.50, 1.00	33 Tricotté Midlides, white with Braid trimming, formerly 2.00, 1.75	15 Ramie Linen Suits, tailored, formerly 16.75, 10.00	27 Crepe de Chine and wash silk Waists, formerly 13.50 and 20.00, 7.50	10 Wool Sport Skirts, plaided, formerly 13.50 to 19.50, 10.00	7 Dress Aprons, formerly 2.50, 5.50	1 Fibre Sleeveless Slip-on Sweaters, formerly 5.95, 5.95	Elvira Corsets, formerly 5.00 to 8.00, 3.95	12 Hand-painted Baskets
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CAUSE OF CRITICISM OF THE BOLSHEVIKI

Former Official Under Mr. Kerensky Analyzes the Attitude of All Classes to the Lenin and Trotsky Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"It is seldom that a political event has been followed by such a storm of criticism as the Bolshevik crisis in Russia," writes Dr. Varvara N. Polovtseva, vice-president of the Municipal Council of Petrohof, during Mr. Kerensky's Provisional Government, in a special article for The Christian Science Monitor. "At the same time, the criticism of Bolshevism is mostly so intolerant that it merely adulates and obscures the position in Russia and confounds the good and the bad in Bolshevism, without revealing the most important aspects of the recent political and social situation, or showing any means of effecting a solution of its problems."

"In relation to the social and political events, it is perhaps more necessary than in any other case to examine them without any prejudice—without either joy or sorrow, without laughter or lamentation, as has been recommended by a philosopher of the Seventeenth Century—Spinoza, who was also an eminent political writer. In order to understand the political and social peculiarities of the recent chapter of Russian history, it seems to me that it would be necessary in the first instance to examine the following questions:

"I. How far widespread is the critical relation to Bolshevism among the different classes or elements of the Russian population, and what are the principal grounds for this criticism?"

"II. How is it to be explained that—despite the severe criticism of and a resolute refusal of its methods—we see chiefly a passive resistance against Bolshevism?"

"III. If there are sufficient reasons for not opposing Bolshevism actively, how is it possible to explain the unwillingness of the greater part of the conscious and progressive elements of the Russian people to give any aid to Bolshevism?"

"The examination of these groups of questions must result—in the second instance—in some practical deductions as to a means of meeting a situation which now in many respects resembles a blind alley."

"We shall have to deal firstly with the primary question—the relation of different classes of Russia—especially of the working classes—to Bolshevism. It is quite natural that the non-socialist parties of Russia and their followers, especially the Cadets (members of the Duma and Constitutional Democratic Party) and all the more conservative parties from the beginning of the Bolshevik reign could not see any lines of approach or reconciliation with the movement. It was but a result of the great contrast in their aims and their fundamental ideas."

"But we find a severe criticism of Bolshevism also on the part of all democratic and socialist parties of Russia. The only exception was to be found in a small section of the members of the so-called Left Wing of the Social-Revolutionaries; and even these have added their voices to the general criticism of the Bolshevik policy in the matter of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. But not only did the political parties and their conscious adherents protest against many actions of the Bolsheviks, but the so-called middle classes—business men, officials, clerks, commercial men, etc., whose political views are undeveloped, did so as well."

"After the October days they showed a great civil daring and firmness by entering upon an almost general strike. This strike has spread over all the ministries, banks, offices and even educational and other social institutions. In many cases, the strike resulted in the economical ruin of the strikers, but this did not lessen the energy of their protests."

matters of daily life are transacted in the simplest manner."

"Of course there could not be a pretension of examining in this brief report a great number of the chief aspects which would determine the desired answer; but at least two important sides of the relation of the people to Bolshevism might be touched upon here, as the most necessary to the understanding of the present situation in Russia. Firstly, we have to deal with the undoubted favorable attitude of the large masses of the Russian people to the October revolution and its leaders, and secondly, to point out the existence of a severe criticism of Bolshevism among these same masses, criticisms hardly milder here than on the part of the bourgeois classes."

"The October leaders have been the first to raise on high the standard of a people's power, people's dictatorship, people's government. Of course, it is not to be doubted that the Commissaries of the peasants, soldiers and workmen's government (perhaps only with extremely few exceptions) have actually paid very little attention to the necessity of being merely submissive performers of the will of the people, in fact, they thought very little as to whether they were acting in accordance with the will of the people, or not."

"In common with the majority of political leaders, they followed their own program, which was assumed theoretically, and from the beginning, to be the most favorable to the welfare of the working classes. But in spite of these limitations the standard of the people's will was raised on high. Connected with this, on one side, with many really socialist and democratic steps, appreciated by the most conscious elements of the population, on the other side they were mixed up with many demagogic proceedings of some of the suspicious coworkers of Bolshevism—proceedings which satisfied the darkest and least responsible sections of the people. The people's standard indisputably gained great mental significance and fostered a sympathy toward Bolshevism in a great part of the population of the vast Russian territories."

"Only those, who have experienced immediately or studied and observed closely a long period of heavy oppression of the people by an unjust and rude despotism, would be able to understand thoroughly what it means for a people that have been accustomed to feel themselves outwitted, humiliated and insulted, to meet with an acknowledgment of their dignity, their personality and their rights. Even if this acknowledgment be merely verbal, in such circumstances it might be of a much greater importance and positive value than the most cordial acts without such an acknowledgment. Many of the Russian people after the October revolution thought thus: 'This government is a people's government'—it is our own government."

"It was necessary to experience personally all the events of the last months in Russia in order to see, to understand and to estimate the deeply positive meaning of this evolution of the feeling of the large masses of the Russian people. In spite of feeling deeply sorrowful at many social, political and economical disorders of the recent times in Russia, it was impossible to witness, without great sympathy, the expression of that touching confidence, which many and many of the people—peasants, soldiers and workmen—were ready to show to their own government, to see that perplexity and anxiety which arose in their hearts at hearing protests against and criticism of their own government on the part of many of their former leaders, especially the Socialist-Revolutionaries, whom they were accustomed to regard as sincere fighters in the cause of their interests, their rights and their freedom."

"As a member of one of the municipal councils of the first revolution, I could not be disposed to approve blindly the violence and injustice of the Bolsheviks in respect to many of these councils. The new elections in Petrograd, organized by the new government, have been in many respects a great violation of the rights of the free citizens of the capital and very anti-socialistic in their proceedings. And yet, to hear a young workman scarcely more than a boy answer the question: 'To what list of candidates—deputies will you give your vote?' with a surprised 'To what other list than ours!' (the Bolsheviks)—to hear this, called forth not so much a desire to dispute as a certain satisfaction. This feeling would be compared perhaps with the satisfaction one might feel at observing the first firm steps of a child, betokening in both cases the awakening of self-possession, self-consciousness, and independence."

"Here may be remembered another characteristic fact—the great enthusiasm of the best and the most idealistic supporters of the Bolshevik Government—the Red Guards of Petrograd in the first month after the October outbreak. In November this enthusiasm made them go, without a single word of protest, with a smile, and with a self-denial beyond compare, to fight for the sake of their own government. They were going to fight, and against whom?—against Mr. Kerensky, against a true friend of the people, whose sincerity and probity as a statesman, have never been doubted even by his bitterest enemies."

and moral self-affirmation to the most dark and poor—and under the old régime—the most unconsidered elements of the Russian population is—in my opinion—the greatest merit of the Bolshevik movement. It must indeed be said that in the relation of the masses of the population to Bolshevism—especially during the first period after the October Revolution there has been a great deal of real idealism and sympathy, based not at all on an expectation of material profits but on a confidence and on a hope of a better life. Of course many of the economic and social advantages have not been the outcome particularly of the Bolshevik movement. The idea of the land for the peasants and the corresponding reforms have not been the results of the Bolshevik victory any more than the reduction of the working day, the increase of wages, the participation of workmen in the organization of trades, etc. have emanated from them. All these and many other reforms were a natural result of the first revolution. The violence and autocratic methods that have accompanied their practical realization during the last few months would rather serve to estrange from Bolshevism the thinking elements of the population than build a foundation for its popularity. The demagogic proceedings of many of the co-workers of Bolshevism have resulted in a re-appearance in Russian life of the worst elements of the Tsarist régime with the result that the Bolshevik Government has weakened."

TEXTILE MEN FOR VOCATIONAL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Following an address by Dr. C. A. Prosser of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, in which he outlined his views on juveniles in textile communities, depicting both the tendency of some employers to fight all reforms in their factories and that of child labor enthusiasts who demand no work at all for children of 14, 15 and 16 years of age, representative southern textile manufacturers and educators attending the conference on vocational education for textile workers, in Atlanta, went on record Tuesday, Aug. 13, as favoring education for juveniles that will combine both work and play.

"It is a mistake to think that juveniles should not work at all," said Dr. Prosser, "that they should be educated until they are 14 and 15, in schools that are often old-fashioned, and that do not teach them things that will fit them to make the best of their lives. What I would like to see would be a system combining both work and play. Work itself is the greatest education in the world; for instance, they could have a nine-hour day, working five hours and going to school four, or an eight-hour day, working four hours and going to school four."

DRY CANDIDATES IN GUBERNATORIAL RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Any expectation that the present enforcement of the prohibitory law in New Hampshire will be slowed up through the election of a "liberal" Governor this fall has little foundation in actual political conditions. The "extreme lengths" to which the authorities have gone in making the State really bone-dry were confidently looked to by the "wets" as conducive to a reaction in public sentiment which would lead to a political canvass in favor of non-prohibition candidates. Such has not proven to be the case.

State Senator Nathaniel E. Martin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was the prohibition leader in the recent Legislature which passed the state bone-dry law. By his speeches in the Senate, he denounced the liquor interests as they were never before denounced in this State. Col. John H. Bartlett, the Republican candidate, has pledged himself to support both state and national prohibition and in his announcement of candidacy took decided ground on the issue.

REVIEW SCHOOLS CLOSE
BOSTON, Mass.—The Summer Review Schools of Boston, high and elementary, closed their 40-day term at noon Friday. This was the end of the fifth year of summer review work conducted on the present plan. Pupils who are delinquents in one or two subjects are eligible for membership in these schools. If a pupil passes all his requirements he will be promoted at the opening of the schools in September. In the elementary schools 3529 pupils or 77 per cent of the entire enrollment were certificated and will be promoted. Of this number 201 were in the eighth grade and will receive diplomas and will be graduated as of the class of 1918. In the high school 271 pupils, or 85 per cent of the total enrollment received certificates and will advance correspondingly.

FARE RISE SOUGHT
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Street Railways Company, in a new passenger schedule, asks the Public Utilities Commission for permission to substitute for the present system of initial 5-cent zones with 2-cent charges on the so-called intermediate zones, a new set of rates under which the first 5-cent zone from the center of the city will be in most cases shortened from about 3½ miles to two miles, and a 5-cent fare will be charged instead of 2 cents in each "intermediate" zone. The new schedule is designed by the company, if the Public Utilities Commission gives its consent, to go into effect Sept. 15.

UNION OF ITALIAN BANKS CRITICIZED

Misgivings Expressed as to Results of What May Turn Out to Be Concentration of Immense Power in Few Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In addition to Luigi Einaudi's criticisms of the announcement that, through the intervention of the Minister of the Treasury, an agreement has been arrived at for common action between the four principal Italian banks, others have expressed misgivings as to the results of what it is thought may turn out to be the concentration of immense power in a few hands. Among the newspapers which have expressed great satisfaction at the new arrangement is the Nationalist Idea Nazionale.

In an interview with a press representative, the well-known Radical Deputy Marchese de Viti de Marco said that the formation of syndicates and trusts was a natural phenomenon. If, he said, the syndicate in question had come about spontaneously the pseudo-democratic press would have been loud in its denunciations, whereas, as it had been the work of the Minister of the Treasury, the same pseudo-democratic press had cried "Hosanna!" The special point of the matter lay, he said, in the fact that the initiative undertaken by the Minister for the Treasury necessarily implied state responsibility for the proceedings of the banking syndicate, and therein lay the greatest danger.

It was clear that the union of the banks must serve as a means of financing the war industries and those of the post-war period which, according to the government plan were to be supported, and, according to the current formula, were to free Italy from dependence on other countries. The matter amounted, therefore, to a half compulsory placing of the capital of the great Italian banks at the service of the less remunerative industries. Thus, the Marchese said the financial and political ordering of the industries, the banks, and the state was tending to place in a few hands the domination over, and the power to profit by, the national economy.

Ugo Ancona, writing in the "Giornale d'Italia," quotes that part of the official announcement of the agreement between the banks which speaks of agreements for concerted arrangements with regard to the more important post-war problems in order to make Italy's production independent of other countries, and of the creation of organizations for the conquest of fresh markets and the possible inclusion of smaller and private banks in such agreements. This, he says, justifies apprehensions that there is a tendency to excessive concentration on the part of the banks, which may lead, in the future, to the serious danger of a financial monopoly, a

danger worse than the one which it is their object to avoid. He does not believe, Signor Ancona says, that this is Signor Nitti's intention, but this is the impression given by the communiqué, and it seems to him desirable to discuss it at once. He states, further, in the course of the article that, as far as their ordinary transactions are concerned, he is in favor of the agreement between the banks and that Signor Nitti has done well to bring them closer together. But in their more difficult and delicate work, such as the direction and propulsion of the national economy, Signor Ancona states that he firmly believes that trusts and monopolies are more dangerous than useful. Do not let them deceive themselves into thinking that they can improve upon this strictly personal work by means of agreements, he says.

Each of the different banks stands for three or four men and these men have a power which no one can either perceive or control but which has an enormous influence on the economic and political development of the nation. Signor Ancona does not consider that state control would be possible and certainly not efficacious. All depends on the conscience of the directors and on their feeling that it is their strict duty to serve first the country and then the share holders, and upon their subordination of their own interests to those of the country, while honest competition may serve at once as a check and a stimulus.

Ugo Ancona asserts that Italy is excessively individualistic and to curb this is wise, but, he continues, they should not run into the exaggeration of adopting systems too like the Germans which might, with them, more easily than in Germany, conceal rivalries all the more dangerous because they were concealed.

Signor Ancona thinks that economic conditions in Italy are destined to undergo a rapid improvement, but they must not forget, he says, that this will not come about only through the work of big industrial organizations, but also, and especially, through the work of an immense number of smaller undertakings, and they must see to it that the latter are not enslaved by dangerous monopolies. Let them remember, too, he says in conclusion, that the most dangerous monopoly is that of money.

ROME COUNCIL AND PALAZZO CAFFARELLI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The subject of the much-discussed Palazzo Caffarelli on the Capitoline Hill, once the seat of the German Embassy, and still, in spite of many protests, in German hands, was raised by Signor Bruchci at a recent meeting of the Rome Municipal Council. Before the war historical, artistic and archeological reasons, he said, had made the demolition of the encumbering buildings on the Capitol desirable owing to its historical importance and its special significance with regard to the Latin race, but the war had led to the light and had revealed terrible neces-

sities and unsuspected facts. They used to think, said the speaker, that the Palazzo Caffarelli was the seat and the home of the Ambassador, but all that was only a deceitful appearance. It was really like some huge submarine of "Kultur" intended to strike at Latin civilization and to get command of the Capitol in order to dominate Rome and the world, setting up on the site of the Temple of Jove, the center of civilization, the throne of the Kaiser who desired an empire on which the sun should not set. Thus, Signor Bruchci went on, they would have affirmed the dominion of pan-Germanism in the world and testified to the sovereignty of the German spirit in the very center of Latinism.

These facts, he said, should be loudly proclaimed in the face of the world because they represented the truth revealed by the war, and no Italian censorship could prevent action from being taken. Here a few words were deleted in the press reports of the speech. Signor Bruchci went on to say that Italy which had taken possession of the Austrian palace should lay low the German fortress on the Capitol by right of war, of necessity, and of defense.

In the course of his speech Prince Colonna, who has been reelected Mayor of Rome, associated himself with what had been said by Signor Bruchci, declaring that every one looked for the time when the Capitol should be free from any habitation of strangers.

PRIORITIES BOARD TO OBSERVE RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—No favor, pull or influence will avail to obtain materials necessary for private work unless the War Industries Board considers it advisable that it be furnished. Some manufacturers have been employing agents who claimed that they have information, acquaintance and influence which would enable them to get special concessions from the board. To set the public right on this matter, Judge Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner of the War Industries Board, has issued this statement:

"The attention of the priorities division of the War Industries Board has been called to the fact that certain individuals are offering their services and soliciting employment to present priority applications and procure the issuance of priority certificates, and also to use their alleged influence in having industries accorded preferential treatment."

"The rules and regulations of the priorities division are clear, simple, can be readily followed, and will be furnished to anyone applying therefor. The employment of agents not only burdens the applicant for priority with a wholly unnecessary expense, but an attempt on the part of such agents to exert personal influence—which it is needless to say they do not possess—may have a tendency to prejudice the applicant's cause."

SWEDISH LINER TO RESUME TRIPS

Regular Schedule. It Is Announced, Will Be Maintained—Exchange of Materials With United States Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Swedish-American Line expects shortly to resume sailings between a port on this side of the Atlantic and Gothenburg, in Sweden, after a suspension of traffic for more than a year, due to war conditions. The passenger ship which is scheduled to sail in a few days will carry a cargo of raw materials and general merchandise greatly needed in Sweden. The company believes that the ship will be permitted safe passage. One liner-only will be used at present, but that, so it was stated at the company offices, will make as many trips as are warranted by the export license granted by the War Trade Board.

According to an agreement recently negotiated between the Allies and the Swedish Government, Sweden has turned over to the Allies for their use 400,000 tons of steam tonnage, receiving in exchange from the United States various desired products, including fixed quantities of foodstuffs, oils, fats, textiles, metals and fertilizers.

Sweden has agreed, so the company stated, that no goods imported from the United States shall find their way into Germany, nor will any goods so imported be employed to release native products for export to Germany.

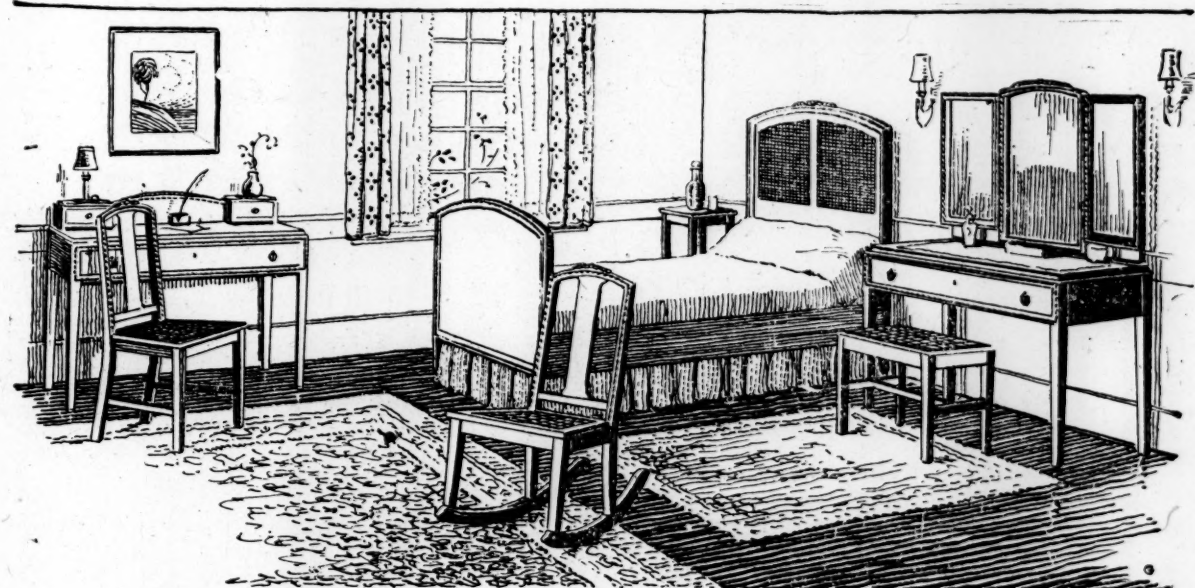
PORT TIME OF COAL SHIPS COMPARED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the campaign to speed up the movement of coal to New England to meet the prospective shortage next winter, the Shipping Board on Friday began issuing semi-weekly announcements of port performances. Norfolk and Newport News for the half week ending Aug. 12 led among leading ports, handling 12 ships at an average of 34 hours and 42 minutes in port. The average in port of 21 ships unloading at Boston was 116 hours and 30 minutes.

MR. WHIPPLE COUNSEL FOR SHIPPING BOARD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sherman L. Whipple of Boston, it was announced on Friday, has been appointed general counsel of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Whipple's office will be in Washington. Chairman Hurley stated that Mr. Whipple's appointment will give a unity of direction to matters of a legal nature which are constantly arising in connection with Shipping Board activities.

Visiting Members of the Retail Credit Men's National Association are invited to see this famous Boston store.



To Speed Up August Business:—

To increase production, to maintain quality, and to keep prices reasonable, heartily co-operating with our government; the Paine Furniture Company offer the bedroom suite illustrated as a striking example of their present low prices for worthwhile quality.

An unusually attractive and refined design, showing the Heppelwhite influence; in Ivory enamel with cane panels and hand carved ornamentation; Twin bedsteads \$65 each, dressing table \$65, table desk \$45, chair \$16.50, rocker \$17.50, chiffonier \$65.

FOR THE RUGS AND DRAPERIES, Paine's vast collections make possible effective decoration at the widest range of prices.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

What is making the German tenure in Rye itself additionally precarious is the advance of the English further north between Parvillers and Damery. This steady pressure is having the effect of driving a small salient into the German line here, which may at any moment be broadened out, and so force von Ludendorff into a retirement.

Position on Western Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the German resistance has been much weaker in last week's battle than on any previous occasion and this is particularly accredited to the demoralizing effect of the tanks. The contrast between the action of a week ago and the battle for Bretonneux on July 4, when the Germans made a stout resistance, is most noticeable. On that occasion German machine-gun nests fought to the last man, but in last week's operations they were much more ready to surrender.

The delay, last Thursday, north of the Somme was mainly due to the fact that the Germans had opened heavy counter-attacks, almost immediately preceding the hour of the British offensive and although this counter-movement was successfully repulsed by the British it considerably upset the latter's arrangements.

Much of the subsequent success on the second day of the offensive north of the Somme was due to the gallantry of the American divisions. It is noteworthy that the German counter-attacks, although of the most severe nature during the past few days, have nowhere broken the allied front, but have only checked their advance.

A reliable estimate of the captures of prisoners and guns gives the former at 33,000 and the latter between 600 and 700. The German losses are said to be probably greater, as compared with the Allies, than in any other battle in the whole four years' war. The total allied casualties do not amount to the number of German prisoners taken and this is mainly due to the complete surprise of the Germans.

The Allies took a leaf out of the German book in preparing their arrangements at the last moment before the attack and the improved allied method of bringing up tanks and other material to the battlefield and the fact that the battlefield instead of dwindling in extent as on former occasions became more extended as the action progressed, and the remarkable economy of men, is noteworthy. There was extraordinary coordination between the tanks, infantry and aircraft.

Opinion now seems to favor the idea that the Germans will not retire behind the Somme, although their rail communications are constantly being bombed. The German army is now withdrawing from the Serre salient and this afternoon Beaumont-Hamel and Serre, with Puisieux and Busquoy have been evacuated. It may be the German intention to withdraw behind the Ancre River on this front. The impression held last week that the Germans have abandoned their intention for any further big offensive this year is strengthened.

The number of German divisions used between the Somme and the Oise is now 35. Fifteen have come from reserves and Prince Rupprecht's reserves now number only 11. The latter general holds the line from the sea to Albert, but from Albert to Soissons, General von Boehm has been appointed to command. The latter is supposed to have distinguished himself in the Somme defensive of 1916 and has an intimate knowledge of the Somme country.

New Railway Behind Front

PARIS, France (Friday) (Havas Agency)—A railway more than 140 miles in length behind the front has been built in less than 100 days and yesterday was opened for traffic. Its purpose is to improve the communications between the northern and southern parts of the Northern railway system. The construction of the line involved the building of two important bridges and a tunnel 375 yards in length.

Letter of Appreciation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On leaving France, King George before crossing the Channel sent an appreciative letter to Sir Douglas Haig, which includes the following: "I return home with feelings of profound admiration of our armies, convinced that in union with those of the allied nations we shall, with God's help, secure a victorious peace, worthy of the noble sacrifices made: a peace which must be surety of coming generations against sufferings such as the present world has endured throughout these years of relentless war."

Frankfort Air Raid

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—An official dispatch received from Frankfort says that on Monday morning at 9 o'clock that city was attacked by 12 enemy aviators, who dropped 26 bombs, killing 12 persons and injuring five others.

Reception to Major Roosevelt

PARIS, France (Friday)—Maj. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was cordially received by M. Clemenceau today.

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Four hostile planes and two balloons were destroyed yesterday. Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué on aerial ac-



Northwestern Russia

Map shows scene of operations of three allied detachments: first moving south along railway from Murmansk coast to meet Bolsheviks marching north; second marching south from Onega Gulf to Pabersheskaja; third moving east from Archangel toward Kollas

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The German official statement issued today says:

"Astirde the Avre, against Lassigny Heights and west of the Oise, enemy attacks were driven back, except south of Thiescourt, where Atteche farm was lost.

"At Lassigny, the enemy six times attempted to carry the place by storm, but was driven back, after 10 hours of bitter fighting."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—

The official statement issued tonight by Sir Douglas Haig says:

"Strong enemy counter attacks were repulsed by us at Damery last night. We captured 250 prisoners and a number of machine guns. Substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy Roye and Fransart was made by the Anglo-French in this locality."

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report except artillery activity by both sides in different sectors."

LONDON, England (Friday)—

The British War Office issued a statement, on Friday, which reads as follows:

"During the night we advanced our line slightly northeast of Morlaucourt. A hostile attack upon one of our posts in this vicinity was repulsed after sharp fighting."

"Local fighting took place on the northeastern outskirts of the Paval Wood, where our patrols have crossed to the left bank of the Ancre."

"Further north our patrols progressed between Beaumont-sur-Ancre and Puisieux-au-Mont."

"The hostile artillery has shown increased activity south of the Somme and between La Bassée Canal and Ypres."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—

The War Office issued a communiqué, tonight, which says:

"West of Roye, a series of local attacks threw the enemy back."

"Despite resistance north of the Avre, we carried our lines forward along the front of Goyencourt, St. Maroles, Triet and Laurecourt. South of the Avre, we penetrated deeply into Loges Wood."

PARIS, France (Friday)—

The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"On the Avre front, French troops have made progress in the region of Villers-les-Roye and St. Aurin. East of Armancourt our troops occupied the old first lines."

"In Champagne we took prisoners in the sector of Perthes-les-Hurlus and repulsed an enemy raid east of Maisons-Champagne. Elsewhere on the front there was no activity."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—

New Italian attacks at Montozzo have failed. The War Office announced today. At Monte Cimone, enemy storm troops were repulsed.

VETERANS CHOOSE PROVIDENCE

MINEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Veterans of Foreign Wars, who closed their annual convention here on Friday, selected Providence, R. I. for the next meeting place.

ALLIES ADVANCING
FROM RUSSIAN BASE

(Continued from page one)

"The Supreme Government of the Northern Territory," consisting of delegates to the constituent assembly, and also of representatives of the Zemstvo and cities. "The Supreme Government considers itself to be temporary, and will immediately resign the moment an all-Russian democratic government is established, and communication therewith made possible."

"The Supreme Government," the proclamation continues, "has undertaken the reestablishment of a single national all-Russian government, and of local self-government in the north; defense of the north and of the entire nation against the insolent onslaughts upon Russian territory and its inhabitants' independence made by Germany, Finland, and other enemy countries; reunion with Russia of the lost districts; by desire of the inhabitants thereof; reestablishment of the crushed liberties and of the true organs of popular government, namely, the constituent assembly, the Zemstvo and town dumas; reestablishment of a firm administration of justice; to guarantee that the laboring classes obtain the land they are entitled to by right; defense of the rights of labor in accordance with the political interests of the north and of Russia as a whole; to overcome the existing famine."

"The Supreme Government," the proclamation continues, "relies for support on all classes which treasure the above objects, and in particular expects to defend the north with the assistance of the governments and peoples friendly to Russia, namely, England, America, France, and others. It also counts on allied assistance against starvation and financial difficulties, and is convinced that Russia's and the Allies' interests in the struggle against a foreign enemy are identical." It knows that the Allies' troops came, not to interfere in Russia's internal affairs, and that their arrival is not against the desires of the local population, hence it greets the Allies' forces entering the north to struggle against a common enemy, and calls upon the entire population to greet them gladly and assist them by every possible means.

"Meanwhile the Supreme Government calls on the people to keep calm, maintain order, and pursue their labors."

The proclamation is signed by members of the Supreme Government, the president of which is Mr. Tchaikovsky, member of the constituent assembly for the province of Viatska, and a revolutionary of long standing.

At one time Mr. Tchaikovsky had to leave Russia, and lived for a long time in London. On returning to Russia twelve months before the war, he was arrested on charge of having conducted subversive propaganda 30 years before, and regained his liberty by payment of a fine, the amount of which was raised in England by public subscription through the efforts of his daughter.

Campaign to Be Active

United States and Other Troops to Be Hastened to Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With no halting of the present vast military

movement from this side of the Atlantic to the western front in France, another, that to Siberia in aid of the Tzecho-Slovaks, is to go forward with all possible speed. The first work of the twenty-seventh infantry, which has arrived and debarked at Vladivostok from Manila, after establishing itself, will be to furnish supplies and assistance to the Tzecho forces. Japanese forces are also landed, and these, with the British and French contingents, will act together. Most of the supplies must come from this country, however.

The movement now beginning is regarded as one of the greatest ever conceived of in military operations, in point of the extent of territory involved. Information here is that Japan has cast her lot into the enterprise with every indication of sincerity, and it is understood that while the initial force is small, there is no limit to the number of men to be furnished, if necessary.

In connection with the landing of allied forces at Vladivostok, the announcement of the arrival of the British force at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, from Persia, is considered important in view of the future operations from the East. The British force is understood to be in possession of the oil fields at Baku.

Under the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the Turks were given liberal territory in the Southern Caucasus, and they have occupied it, not, however, without strong resistance from the Armenians and Georgians. The Armenians are armed with weapons taken from returning Russian soldiers. They are expected to keep up their resistance to the Turks and Tatars, and the Georgians also are counted upon, although they are reported to have made a peace.

Tzechs Need Help

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Tuesday)

(By The Associated Press)—The situation in Western Siberia leaves no room for satisfaction in the opinion of the vice-president of the Russian section of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council. In a statement made recently, he said that Bolshevik mobilization of Austro-German prisoners of war has added 160,000 men to the enemy forces. He said it would be impossible to reach Irkutsk, even under the most favorable circumstances, in less than a month, and that perhaps two months would be necessary.

In the hilly, waterless and sandy country beyond Irkutsk, the movement of troops would be easier, but the position of the Tzecho-Slovaks may become precarious if assistance is not speedily forthcoming. Their numbers are diminishing, owing to the impossibility of renewing supplies.

Germans Nearing Petrograd

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—

The London news received in Sweden coincides with the German accounts of the flight of Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky from Moscow, where Mr. Tschitcherine is apparently transacting the Soviets' business from the Kremlin, whence the gold reserves are reported to have been moved to an unknown place. The Swedish reports also agree that Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky are at Kronstadt, and meanwhile a Helsingfors telegram, received in Paris, states that German troops are marching on Petrograd, while the Matin publishes a Zurich message declaring that a rupture between the Germans and the Bolsheviks may be regarded as a certainty.

Don Cossacks Victorious

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The Don Cossacks have cleared the left bank of the Don of their opponents and are marching victoriously on Zaporog, from which they are only one day's march distant, says an official statement issued by the Don Cossack staff received here from Kiev.

The newspapers at Kiev report that the Cossacks from the northern Don region have entered the Government of Veronesh.

A dispatch to the Kölnische Zeitung from Kiev says that the Don and Kuban governments and the leaders in the adjoining regions have entered negotiations looking to the establishment of a joint central government.

Joy in Murmansk

LONDON, England (Friday)—

The population of the Murmansk region received with joy the British force that landed there recently, according to an allied diplomat who has arrived in London from Petrograd.

"I was in Murmansk when the British troops arrived," he said, "and am quite unable to describe the pleasure that the arrival caused. Men and women cried, 'At last Russia will be saved.' The peasants, workmen and aristocracy know that Germany is their enemy."

"Never has the situation been so favorable as today for the presence of the Allies in Russia. Many men in Petrograd who held high positions in the old Russian army say their worst enemy is Germany. They have told me that they know now that the only real friends of Russia are the Allies."

Bolshevik Claim Successes

LONDON, England (Friday)—

The Bolshevik Government in an official statement claims the capture of Pons in the Archangel district, where there are allied troops, and says that their adversaries have abandoned the fighting near Onega, according to a Reuter dispatch from Moscow.

A series of successes, which apparently are of minor importance, also are claimed in the operations against the Tzecho-Slovaks.

New Baltic Flags

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Two new flags are to be seen on the Baltic. One is the Russian Republic standard, a red banner with the letters R. S. F. S. R. in gold or

yellow in the upper left-hand corner. The letters stand for The Federal Socialist Republic of Russian Soviets.

More gorgeous is the new flag of Finland. It is deep vermillion, with a double-edged golden cross. The outer edge of the cross is white and the inner blue.

Bolshevik Propagandists

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

Sixty propagandists belonging to labor organizations supporting the Bolshevik régime have left Moscow for the front where the Bolsheviks are fighting the Tzecho-Slovaks, according to a Moscow telegram by way of Berlin. The object of the propagandists is to stimulate the military spirit of the Soviet troops in their campaign.

Addressing the delegates in a farewell speech, says the message, the date of which is not given, Nikolai Lenin urged them to the utmost efforts to raise the spirits and morale of the troops to the highest level and thus bring about the suppression of the Tzecho-Slovak movement.

Surprise at German Action

LONDON, England (Friday)—

Anti-Entente circles in Petrograd were surprised and dismayed when the German Embassy and mission, which had gone to Petrograd from Moscow, suddenly left the former Russian capital, according to a Stockholm dispatch to The Times, quoting the Petrograd Gazette, the only anti-Bolshevik newspaper allowed to appear in Petrograd. Although the Gazette is opposing the Bolshevik régime, it is violently pro-German and anti-British.

It is said that the arrival of the German Embassy at Petrograd gave reason for the belief that it would remain permanently there. The mission numbered 700, and brought its archives and stores to Petrograd by automobile.

The Gazette prints a dispatch from Kiev stating that the Germans are making wholesale arrests of workmen, especially railway employees, and are sending them to concentration camps at Brest-Litovsk and Biala.

The Bolshevik Hostages

SHANGHAI, China (Friday)—

(By The Associated Press)—Vladivostok workmen who have been agitating to secure the release of members of the Soviet, who are being held as hostages by the Tzecho-Slovaks, have decided to organize a great labor demonstration, according to advices from Vladivostok. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed soon.

Russian Correspondence Stopped

LONDON, England (Friday)—

The Soviet Government, says a Russian wireless message, has issued an order that correspondence to foreign countries must not be accepted "for some time to come except for the Ukraine and Germany, localities in German occupation and for war prisoners."

Finland Monarchist Resolution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

A Berlin wireless message states that the Monarchist resolution to proceed with the election of a King has been accepted by the constitutional committee of the Finnish Diet.

RESTRICTED USE OF GLYCERINE ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the present demand in Great Britain and Italy for glycerine for making cordite, a smokeless powder, and in Canada for explosives, the Food Administration and the Soap and Candle War Committee have recommended that all soapmakers who use more than 1 per cent of glycerine in their soap at once reduce it to that amount.

Prices at which dynamite glycerine is to be furnished to the allied governments and domestic consumers during the remainder of 1918 have been settled by joint agreement. Allied requirements, estimated at 7000 long tons, will be furnished at 60 cents a pound in August and September, 55 cents in October and November, and 50 cents in December. Sales to domestic consumers will be made on the same basis.

It is assumed that the price of crude glycerine and chemically pure glycerine will be stabilized by market conditions to a basis conforming to the prices specified for dynamite glycerine.

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LONDON, England (Friday)—

The population of the Murmansk region received with joy the British force that landed there recently, according to an allied diplomat who has arrived in London from Petrograd.

"I was in Murmansk when the British troops arrived," he said, "and am quite unable to describe the pleasure that the arrival caused. Men and women cried, 'At last Russia will be saved.' The peasants, workmen and aristocracy know that Germany is their enemy."

"Never has the situation been so favorable as today for the presence of the Allies in Russia. Many men in Petrograd who held high positions in the old Russian army say their worst enemy is Germany. They have told me that they know now that the only real friends of Russia are the Allies."

Bolshevik Claim Successes

LONDON, England (Friday)—

The Bolshevik Government in an official statement claims the capture of Pons in the Archangel district, where there are allied troops, and says that their adversaries have abandoned the fighting near Onega, according to a Reuter dispatch from Moscow.

A series of successes, which apparently are of minor importance, also are claimed in the operations against the Tzecho-Slovaks.

Campaign to Be Active

United States and Other Troops to Be Hastened to Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With no halting of the present vast military

REVENUE BILL IS
NEARLY PREPARED

Only Remaining Difference Between Treasury and Committee Is On the Question of Excess Profits and War Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The indications are that when the House of Representatives convenes on Monday the Ways and Means Committee will be ready to report the new \$8,000,000,000 Revenue Bill. At the close of the executive session on Friday the committee was only half a billion short of the total aimed at. That this deficit will be made up by Monday is more than likely.

The Treasury Department still insists that it is absolutely necessary that the bill should become law by the 28th of September, that is before the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan. It is very doubtful, however, if it is possible to pass the bill by that time, though the Senate and the House aim to act with the utmost possible speed.

The history of previous revenue bills reveals the fact that the Senate Finance Committee always had a large share in the shaping of them and the importance of the present bill makes it absolutely necessary, in the opinion of members of the committee, that it should be thoroughly scrutinized.

In the opinion of many, the weakest feature of the bill is the tax on intoxicants which is to bring into the treasury practically \$800,000,000. Should the prohibition forces in the Senate carry their point, this huge item would be so much paper revenue and the necessity would arise to look round for new taxable articles, or, as an alternative, it would be necessary to increase the tax on items already in the bill.

The only existing difference between the Treasury and the committee is on the question of excess profits and war profits. Secretary McAdoo contends that the present excess tax should remain as it is, and that the additional revenue should be made up by an additional war profits tax. This is a difference, however, which is not fundamental and which is capable of easy adjustment. The adoption of the alternative scheme of a war profits tax would give more discretionary powers to the Treasury which is perhaps the reason why Mr. Kitchin at first opposed the plan presented by Mr. McAdoo.

For the first time on Friday the complete text of the bill was made public. Although it is unlikely that the bill has emerged in anything like final shape the essentials are clearly outlined. There is a great deal of radical opinion in the Senate regarding the question of excess profits and in order to deal a final blow to the profiteers it would not be surprising if a move is made to make the excess and war-profits tax heavier in some directions than is now contemplated in the bill.

LINCOLN FOREST

LANDS FOR ENTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—About 15,950 acres of land have been excluded from the Lincoln National forest in South Central New Mexico by proclamation of the President, under recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane, and restored to homestead entry under the laws requiring residence, at and after 9 o'clock a. m. Oct. 9, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after Oct. 16, 1918.

These lands are for the most part surveyed, and are grazing lands, with some agricultural tracts. One thousand and two hundred acres are under withdrawal for coal classification, and will be subject to surface homestead entry.

GAMBLING PLACES TO BE CLOSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gambling resorts in this State are to be wiped out by order of Governor Beekman. It is said several on Narragansett Pier are among those to be stopped. The Governor's instructions are that gamblers must work or fight.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY UNTIL SEPT. 1ST

OTHER DAYS—Open 9:30 A. M.—Close 5 P. M.

BOSTON THE SHEPARD STORE MASS.

A BLACK SILK SALE IN AUGUST

—Surprising to those who know how rigidly prices are maintained by most stores on these staple silks. —But the explanation is: Our large holdings at the old costs, Which Means

Prices Below Those Most Anywhere

SATIN FLORENCE—

C. J. Bonnet's manufacture—Imported, to be sure; 36 inches wide—deep jet black; superb drapability, yd. 2.00

BLACK CHARMEUSE—

40 inches wide—a soft, clinging dress satin—Soft but firm texture, yard. 2.00

BLACK CHIFFON

DRESS TAFFETA

36 inches wide—fine, soft material, at, yd. 1.50

BLACK SATIN

MESSALINE

35 inches wide—rich, lustrous black, at, yd. 1.50

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

FISHING VESSELS TO BE PROTECTED

Arrangements Made for a Naval Patrol Along the Atlantic Coast, So That Fishermen May Continue Their Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The helplessness of fishing vessels along the Atlantic coast which seem to have been singled out for destruction by the German submarines recently are in the future to have protection from the United States Navy, it was announced on Friday. Recent raids have done little material damage to the fishing fleet, but to give the men engaged in this useful pursuit the reassurance that they are under the protection of the government, and especially to sustain the courage of their families ashore, it has been arranged that a naval patrol will be maintained so that the "smacks," as they are called around Gloucester and New Bedford, and the "punks," "bugs eyes" and "sharps," as they are variously named in the waters farther south along the coast, may continue their task of keeping the fish catch up to the normal with the thought of being adequately protected.

Submarines have sunk several vessels engaged in codfishing and have committed depredations among the smaller craft after swordfish, but the men on these craft are accustomed to hardships of many kinds. The Gloucester men, especially, who go to the banks every year have many a tale of danger encountered and difficulty surmounted. With the support and cooperation of the government they will meet this new menace bravely, as they have the more familiar perils of the great deep.

Some of the finest stories of hardiness, daring and adventure in the war have come from the coast of the United Kingdom, where the men go forth on the submarine-infested seas to ply their trade of fishing. Time and again they have escaped from threatened capture and when forced to give combat have not hesitated to attack the enemy with their unequal weapons, not infrequently wounding him. Nor has all the savagery of the enemy toward these inoffending men been able to deter them from the continued pursuit of their calling.

So successful have they been that the United Kingdom has not only had fish enough to eke out her diminished meat supply, but has enough to spare for export to other countries. A new ruling of the United States War Trade Board permits the importation of cured and preserved mackerel and herring, formerly prohibited under a list of restricted imports. While it has been the policy to conserve food supplies for home consumption and to save transportation by saving transportation, the relaxation of the ruling has been made because it now appears that there is not a sufficient European market to consume all the catch of mackerel and herring in the vicinity of the British Isles. Certain communities, also, particularly in Ireland, are employed in curing these products in a way adapted to the American markets and are dependent on their sales.

U-Boat Attack Described

Crew of Sydland Tells of Sinking of Craft off Cape Sable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Bronzed and weather-beaten, the officers and crew of the Swedish steamship Sydland, which was sunk last Thursday about 140 miles from Cape Sable, N. S., left Boston Wednesday, for New York, from whence they hope to take shipping for home. They told a story on Tuesday afternoon of German heartlessness and indifference. First Mate Anton Ericsson declared that the Germans actually laughed as the officers and the crew of the Sydland took to their boats with nothing but the clothing they had on their backs and a meager store of provisions. The mate said that the submarine came upon them while they were bowling along at a 10-knot clip about 2:30 in the afternoon. The first thing they knew a shot was fired ahead of their bows, then one was fired on the beam and finally a rear shot was fired. The submarine came out of a mist and the men on the Sydland were gruffly ordered into the boats and given 20 minutes to be away from their ship.

"There was nothing by which we could tell what submarine sank our ship," said Mate Ericsson. "There was no number, no mark of any sort. The submarine was painted leaden gray. It carried two guns, one fore and one aft. We were told to get off by one of the junior officers. The captain did not appear, the work being left to a prize officer. There was very little conversation, the Germans being in no mood for talking. They told us to make our get-away in 20 minutes and they saw to it that we did so. Then they sent a boat from their submarine with three men in it and some bombs with which they blew up our ship. The air being hazy we soon lost the submarine for which we were very glad. The Spray and the King Fisher picked us up at 6:30 Saturday night and brought us here."

The first mate and about 15 of the crew of the Sydland were taken to the Swedish Lutheran Immigrant and Seamen's Home, 11 Henry Street, East Boston, where Ivar Loren, superintendent, and his assistants made the outcasts, who lost everything except the clothing they were wearing when the submarine appeared, comfortable. The officers and the men of the sunken steamship were very grateful to the officials of the home, for they were made to feel just as though they had landed in Sweden. The Sydland was en route from Bergen, Norway, to Bal-



Map showing Baku

From the latest cable dispatches it is now learned that the British force, which has taken over a part of the defenses of Baku, started from Baghdad and pushed across Persia by way of Khanikin, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kazvin and Resht to Enzeli, completing its journey from that point by steamer.

timore to secure stores for the Belgian Relief Commission when she was bombed.

Captain Alex Nels Larsen of the Sydland was quartered at the Quincy House until Tuesday afternoon, when he left for New York to make arrangements with the ship's agents there for the sending of the crew back home. He would not talk about the sinking of his ship, leaving that for his junior officer and men.

Nils Gust Sten, donkey engineer, said that the submarine came so suddenly that none knew of its presence until it had fired its first shot. Then two more shots were fired quickly and an officer called in German for the victim to get ready to leave their boat. Victor Anderson, ship's carpenter, and Eiliding Reginald Anderson, the cook of the Sydland, all agreed that the submarine was about 300 to 350 feet in length, that it carried bow and stern guns of about 15 centimeters caliber and that it was about 1800 tons gross. These men said that the Germans laughed as the boats with the outcasts swung away from the Sydland.

Carpenter Anderson talked a little with one of the crew of the submarine. The officers who boarded the Sydland had nothing to say aside from giving the necessary orders. Mr. Anderson said that the German had told him that cruiser submarines are being used now to bring supplies and fuel to the submarines working along the Atlantic Coast. He said that the German declared that the German Admiralty is about to send a larger type of submarine to the coast of the United States next winter and that every effort is to be made to harass the marine commerce of this country.

Cook Anderson said that a German had told him that the submarine which sank the Sydland had been operating in United States waters for about five months, and that it was to operate for one month more. Then it is under orders, he said he was told, to return to Germany as it will be relieved here by another submarine just out of Germany.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS MUST COOPERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All telephone companies, while under federal control, have been directed by Postmaster-General Burleson:

1. To confine extensions and betterments to imperative and unavoidable work to meet war requirements and the vital commercial needs of the country. 2. To proceed as expeditiously as possible with the plans heretofore instituted for consolidating and unifying the telephone plants and properties. 3. Two telephone systems operating in the same area should cooperate in making extensions and betterments to eliminate waste in money, man-power and materials.

H. C. Kingsbury, of the American Telephone and Telephone Company and George W. Robinson of the Tri-State Telephone and Telephone, have been designated to make investigations, conduct negotiations and arrive at agreements for unification and consolidation in the same communities. A committee has been appointed, with James I. Blakeslee as chairman, to study the question of supplies for the telephone and telegraph systems, and another one, with Otto Praeger as chairman, will investigate and determine whether it would be practicable to divide the country into telegraph and telephone districts agreeing with the number and territory of the railway mail service and inspector's divisions.

MOTION-PICTURE MAN GIVEN JAIL SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A sentence of 10 days in the county jail was given Walter Haussler, a San Francisco motion-picture man, by Police Judge John J. Sullivan on Friday, for refusing to obey the electric light saving order promulgated in cooperation with the State Fuel Administration in its light-saving campaign.

HOW THE BRITISH FORCE REACHED BAKU

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the chief military event of importance in the East during the past week is the establishment by the British of through communication from Baghdad to Baku. This was accomplished by a British force pushing from Baghdad through the Pitak pass, across Persia by way of Khanikin, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kazvin and Resht to Enzeli on the west shore of the Caspian Sea. From this point the British reached Baku by steamer.

The Russian General Dukachiev commands the allied forces at Baku. Opposed to them are 10,000 Turks, 7000 of whom are soldiers. Neither side possesses artillery to any extent. The advance through Persia encountered little opposition, except from the Jangelis tribe, which inhabits the region roughly northwest of Enzeli. An interesting feature is the friendly attitude of the Jelus, who are Nestorian Christians, said to be descendants of the Assyrians. These people have interposed considerable opposition to the Turks west of Lake Urmia, whom they defeated some days ago, inflicting 200 casualties and capturing guns and rifles.

The Turks are based on Tiflis and have direct rail communication with the Black Sea and are in formidable force. The British have taken over part of the Baku defenses. The chief difficulty of the communications through Persia are the nature of the territory and roads and the scarcity of supplies.

AUSTRIAN PLAN TO AVOID A RUPTURE

LONDON, England (Friday)—A plan has been adopted for the formation of a league of Austro-Hungarian states, to be autonomous in dealing with home affairs, according to a Vienna dispatch quoting the Tzech radical organ in the Austrian capital to that effect. The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen transmits this dispatch as printed in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. The quotation from the Tzech organ reads:

"It is learned from a reliable source that Baron von Hussarek, Premier of Austria, has reached an understanding with prominent representatives of all the Austrian parties for a complete revision of the Austrian constitution. It is planned to form a number of States that shall have home rule, including the German, Tzech, Polish and South Slavonian states. These, with Hungary, will form a league of Austro-Hungarian states."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ZURICH, Switzerland (Friday)—The Hungarian Slovanes have adopted resolutions declaring they will support to the fullest extent the purposes of the May Day demonstrations by the South Slavs, in favor of the establishment of a separate Jugo-Slav nation according to Vienna newspapers. The South Slavs also declared they would fight to the end against the Magyar yoke.

SHIP MADRUGADA SUNK BY SUBSEA BOAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brazilian motor-ship Madruga, 1613 gross tons, was sunk by shellfire by a German submarine on Thursday morning near what is known as Winter Quarters Shoal, 35 miles off Norfolk, Va. Capt. Frederick Rouse and his crew of 21 men told of the destruction of the vessel upon being landed here on Friday by a steamer which picked them up. The captain and crew escaped in lifeboats and were rescued after rowing about for four hours. The Madruga left New York two days ago, carrying a cargo consigned to Santos, Brazil.

According to Captain Rouse the submarine appeared at 7:30 a. m., emerging about 200 yards from his vessel and opening fire without warning, sending 11 shells into her. The crew immediately took to the boats and the ship went down within a few minutes. The captain estimated that the undersea boat was about 400 feet long. She carried two guns, fore and aft.

HAND OF GERMANY SEEN IN MEXICO

(Continued from page one)

was plotting against this country, there were injunctions that nothing be said that might cause embarrassments, and these injunctions were followed almost to the day of his departure.

In the case of President Carranza, it appears that this government has accorded him and his officials, and through them the Mexican people, every possible consideration consistent with this country's position as a belligerent contending for the very cause of civilization. Raw materials needed by Mexico, together with foodstuffs, have been exported, and the President has made manifest to the editors of Mexico unmistakably his attitude of usefulness.

It has been considered for some time a matter of good fortune that the Mexican situation was growing more hopeful each day, and the situation was so accepted until the Carranza Government coldly gave a rebuff to the British protest over the oil decree. It is now considered more than ordinarily significant that an official of the Hamburg-American Line said recently that after the war Germany would have important oil possessions in Mexico.

The Allies, including the United States, have reached that point in the war when no attempt to stop them on the road to victory will be tolerated. And even now it is not anticipated that President Carranza will permit the present controversy to develop beyond the stage where he can simply strengthen himself in popular regard in Mexico, especially among the classes who have been taught by German sponsors to hate the United States.

Union With Allies Advised

Confidant of President Carranza Urges This Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—President Carranza of Mexico is called on to declare war against Germany and the other Central Powers, in an open letter written to him by Teodoro R. Beltrán, former consul-general of Mexico at San Antonio. The letter has been published in the Mexican press and in Spanish-language papers in Texas. Copies of papers from Mexico received here carry the letter.

Mr. Beltrán takes the position that Mexico cannot remain neutral in the world conflict, declaring that neutrality in Mexico at this time is only another name for pro-Germanism. The letter expresses friendship for President Carranza, but adds:

"The time has arrived to speak plainly and unequivocally. This is our duty. The time for vacillation has passed. The ugly facts must be faced in order that Mexico may redeem herself and maintain her honorable position in the international congress of nations."

Mr. President Carranza, Mexico is facing a tragic moment—perhaps more tragic and more painful than any heretofore experienced by our unfortunate country. The sacred obligation of safeguarding the honor of Mexico and her material interests rests on your shoulders and of those men associated with you. There is still time, Mr. President, but the time is rapidly diminishing. Only the promptest action can offset the impression of unfriendliness (in the United States) caused by the pro-German propaganda in Mexico.

"It is in your power, and your power only, to change the very delicate and dark international situation now confronting Mexico. It is also opportune to tell you, Mr. President, that if Mexico should become another martyred Belgium, that if our country, without war matériel to defend itself, should be overrun by a more powerful country than Germany, posterity will have no words of absolution for you, because this sacrifice will only be the result of political intrigue, with no beneficial results for the future of our poor country, which expected so much from the revolution that placed you in power."

"In this war neutrality means fraternizing with crime, if not actually condoning it; it means a heart bereft of horror at the atrocities and butcheries of the Germans. Neutrality, as it is understood in Mexico, means pro-Germanism. But if it should occur that the practical and true meaning of the word 'neutrality' should be attained in Mexico, then Mexico could not be neutral."

"The moment is ripe to ask: If this

war should invade America, is Mexico expecting the German submarines to bring to her shores all the elements necessary to the twofold purpose of defending her dismantled and defenseless coasts and at the same time combating the great armies that would attack her?

"Most assuredly not. Neither could she repel the aggression of those submarines if they came to attack her. That is why, in order to face safely the great problems that are placed before Mexico as a huge interrogation point, it is necessary that our country should be aligned with, and should be in a position to count on, the help of its powerful neighbor country and that country's allies. This help, which means money, arms, munitions and the active cooperation of the United States, might come at a time of vital need, and might mean the difference between Mexico's salvation and her destruction."

"And, Mr. Carranza, you should take note that this alliance cannot be consummated with ambiguous diplomatic notes, but solely with actions and facts that will demonstrate clearly that ideals of the nation whose friendship is sought are concurred in wholeheartedly and sincerely by Mexico."

Mr. Beltrán was the first consul-general appointed at San Antonio by the Carranza Government. Before the Carranza Government was recognized by the United States, Mr. Beltrán was known as the consul at San Antonio representing Carranza. He has always been a close personal friend of General Carranza and was one of Carranza's strongest supporters in the revolution against Huerta.

Breweries Project

Plan to Move Plants to Mexico from the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A movement of Mexican interests to induce big American breweries to move their plants to Mexico in the event of prohibition was started in St. Louis on Friday by Manuel F. Palacio, industrial representative of Governor Mireles of Coahuila. Senor Palacio, who is part owner of the Continental Brewery built at Saltillo, conferred with August A. Busch and invited the removal of the Busch plant to Mexico. He says it will be able to take care of the great export trade in beer to Cuba, South and Central America.

Senor Palacio goes to Detroit to urge Henry Ford to install a tractor plant at Saltillo, and is anxious to arrange for shipment to Mexico of farm implements and industrial machinery.

CONSOLIDATION OF WIRE OFFICES LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The public may soon have to do without the convenience of finding a telegraph office every few blocks in the large cities, for the committee recently appointed by the Postmaster-General to study the entire telephone and telegraph system with a view to elimination of expenses, consolidation and unification of service, is to have that as one of its objectives.

Just as the railroad ticket offices of various companies and their branches have been done away with in the interests of economy under government control, it is expected that the many small offices where telephone and telegraph facilities are now to be found will be abolished, a central office taking their place.

DEALERS ASKED TO GET ON WAR BASIS

Sellers of Automobiles in Various Sections of United States Confer at Capital With the War Industries Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty-five automobile dealers from different parts of the country came to Washington on Friday to confer with the War Industries Board in relation to the future of their business. Considerable anxiety was manifested lest it was not to have a future, at least an immediate one. The automobile manufacturers who were in Washington a few weeks ago on similar errand have been adjusting themselves to present conditions and prospects by going home and adapting their plants to war work. Some of the dealers have other interests, especially in the smaller cities and towns where they sell agricultural implements and other goods.

After a meeting with the board the automobile dealers held a consultation among themselves and then returned for further conference with the board. As a result, they were given these facts as guidance for their business course:

"1. While no order has been issued by the War Industries Board canceling motor-car production and no definite order of curtailment could be given until the automobile manufacturers had submitted inventories of present stocks, the board has suggested to manufacturers of automobiles that they undertake to get war work, even up to 100 per cent, if possible, by Jan. 1, 1919. Automobile manufacturers have already accepted war orders aggregating between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000."

"2. The War Industries Board realizes the importance of a continuation of all possible industrial activity, so far as it can be brought about without interference with the war program."

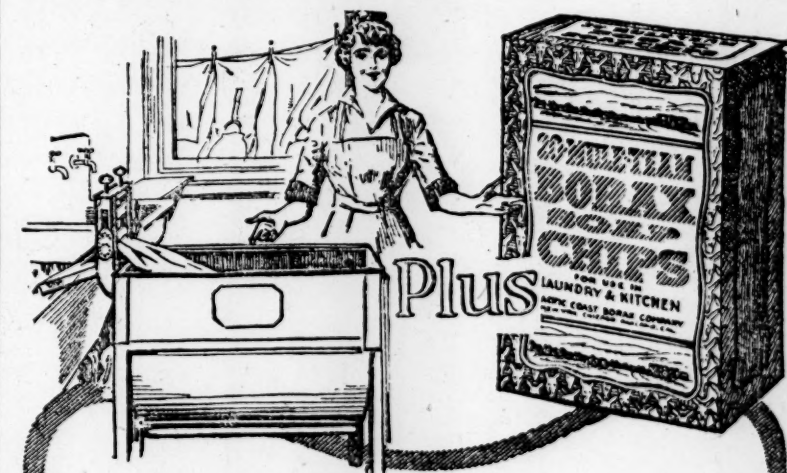
"3. All automobile dealers, however, should put themselves as rapidly as possible on a war basis, in order to be ready for whatever curtailment may become necessary."

"4. The War Industries Board has not classed the automobile or any other industry as non-essential, and in determining the standing and position of any and every industry it will be guided solely by the war requirements and the needs, as distinguished from the wants, of the civilian population."

"5. In view of the fact that the war requirements of steel and rubber exceed the supply and make automobile curtailment necessary, the War Service Committee of the National Automobile Dealers Association has agreed to recommend ways and means to stop the unnecessary use of passenger cars and to increase their utilitarian uses."

MINES OFF AUSTRALIAN COAST

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Friday)—The finding of additional enemy mines along the Australian coast is announced.



Your Washing Machine Plus "Soap Chips"

is a perfect combination for wash-day. Puts laundry on the line whiter, cleaner, and earlier—because the Borax in



softens the water and quickly dissolves away the dirt. No soap to cut—ready for use. More economical than soap.

To get best results make a Soap Jelly by boiling 3 tablespoonfuls of Chips in a quart of water. Add enough of this solution to washwater to make good suds. Wash as usual. An 8 oz. Package of 20 Mule Team Borax Chips equals 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the Soap that Does the Work

AT ALL DEALERS

Chauffeurs' Livery

Boston and New England families who pride themselves on the smart appearance of their drivers are getting them fitted here.

Suits . . . \$40.00 to \$55.00

Overcoats \$50.00 to \$75.00

Scott & Company
LIMITED

340 Washington Street, Boston

BUT FEW RUSSIANS FAVOR MONARCHY

Nation of Citizens Has Been
Born Who Will be Able to
Defend Their Citizenship,
Says Former Russian Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Is Russia, in your opinion, free forever from her old form of government, or is there a possibility that she may return to a form of government something like that which prevailed under the Tsar?" was asked of Alexis F. Staal, who held a post in the Moscow Court of Appeal under all three provisional governments.

"Even in France," he replied, "where the agrarian reform was passed in a legitimate manner by the Great Revolution, the peasant could never trust the monarchy. In Russia where the transfer of privately owned land to the peasantry was not even the result of legislation, but a mere fact of the revolutionary movement, every attempt at restoring the monarchy will meet with the most decisive resistance. You know, of course, that the Russian intelligentsia is for a republic. Only a few people are in favor of a monarchy, and their voice can be heard only from Kiev, a city which is temporarily occupied by the Germans, and it reaches us by German-owned telegraph wires."

"Will you discuss the failure and futility of the Bolshevik rule, and give your opinion of indications which show whether or not Trotsky and Lenin are acting for the best interests of Russia or for those of Germany?" "I thought for a long time that Lenin was a fanatic, a Utopian; that, pursuing a certain idea of world reconstruction, he was indifferent to Russia, his own country. But, after witnessing his destructive work from day to day, his destroying of everything which is of value to Russia, beginning with human lives and including all material culture, witnessing simultaneously his complete obedience to Germany, I cannot longer believe in his idealism. While the murderers of Shingarev and Kokoshkin, two prominent liberal leaders and great Russian patriots, old fighters for liberty and democracy in Russia, remained unpunished, the terroristic act against von Mirbach was followed up by the execution of hundreds of Russian Socialists. This was done upon direct order from Lenin; as to Trotsky, nobody in Russia ever believed in his honesty."

"What have you to say in reply to the statement sometimes heard that Russia has deserted the cause of the Allies and the cause of democracy?" "Having entered into the war, the Russian soldier has chiefly been doing his duty and defending his country. Under the Tsar's government no one could tell him about the struggle against militarism and autocracy, for the Russian régime was worse than the German. After the Revolution, the minds of the soldiers unprepared, the burden of military life incomparably more rigid for the Russian soldier than for the allied troops, numerous and often superfluous victims among the army—all this was as the fertile soil for Bolshevik propaganda. The soldiers readily believed that the Germans did not want Russian territory, that our war was the business of the Tsar's government, and that by stretching out a hand to the Germans as to brothers, he would make peace with them easily. The Germans prepared the necessary scenery, fraternization began, and the ignorant soldiers who did not understand the importance of Riga, Libava and Odessa as ports for the exports of their own bread, have been using most obstinately all of the Bolshevik arguments in order to make peace. Now the Germans have opened the eyes of the entire people; they have taught them to value sound statesmanship, and the Allies by giving their aid will establish a live connection between Russia and the world democracy. The people of Russia will not betray anybody; no one suffered more for their ignorance than the Russian people themselves. The Allies had in the people of Russia for three and a half years a loyal hero-soldier. They will see him the same hero, only a citizen-soldier. After long sufferings, finally a nation of citizens was born, and they will be able to defend their citizenship."

"As to the Russian officers, I must state that their services to the allied cause were never properly appreciated. The conflict between the soldiers and officers after the Revolution was to a great extent due to the fact that while the soldiers became more and more affected by the Bolshevik propaganda, and were striving for peace, some of them for peace at any price, the officers, who had made great sacrifices, were opposed to this peace movement, and stood for war in close contact with the Allies till a victorious finish. The officers of the old school, the power which supported the old régime, passed away during the three years of war, but the overwhelming majority of them were killed, disabled or captured. The new officers of the Russian Army who took the places of the old ones were representing the Russian intelligentsia, and with the rest of the Russian intelligentsia they were serving up to the moment of the Bolshevik chaos their country and the cause of the world's democracy."

In conclusion Mr. Staal said: "The decision which has been made public to render Russia military, economic and cultural aid, and the action which will inevitably follow the declaration will transform the struggle against Germanism and Bolshevism, which has started in Russia, into the common cause of all allied nations in whose rank one should now by right include Russia, which is being revived."

Technically the plan has been worked out splendidly.

"Let those who dreamed about the sending of 100,000 troops to Siberia, not be embarrassed. For the restoration of order in Siberia, the Czechs, Slovaks and the American-Japanese troops which are being sent to Siberia will suffice. In order to restore the Eastern-Russian or the Russian-allied front, it is first necessary to secure the legal and economic equilibrium in Russia. Only a strengthened country with an organized transportation system which could insure the food supply to the army and the supply of manufactured articles from the allied countries, for the civilian population—only under such circumstances can Russia carry on war. And this most immediate problem can be solved effectively by the Allies' program of action. Of course, one must not speak to the Russians about the restoration of a national army before they have their own, let it be only a Siberian Government. But once such a government comes into existence, and this is now only a question of a short time, then it will, as an allied government, receive financial military and technical aid from the Allies."

BIRMINGHAM COAL OUTPUT INCREASES

Miners in the District Working
More Hours Daily—Lack of
Cars Causes Some Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although cars in sufficient number to keep the coal mines going full time last week were not available, and two of the largest mines in the district were closed down at least one day, and some smaller ones for longer periods, there was an increase of 10,256 tons in the coal output for the week ending Aug. 10, over the preceding week. The total coal output for the week was 427,718 tons.

According to E. A. Holmes, district representative of the United States Fuel Administration, none of the mines so far reported was forced to close down this week on account of car shortage. If this condition continues, it is expected a new record will be made this week, as miners are working more hours each day than at any previous time for months.

Given ample car service from now until the end of the year, it is thought likely the 1918 coal production will equal, if it does not exceed, that of 1917. Production for the five weeks beginning July 8, and ending Aug. 10, totaled 2,107,959 tons, an average of 421,592 tons per week. If this rate of production is maintained for six months, it will probably make the year's output exceed that of 1917.

Increases for all districts are shown in the reports to the United States Fuel Administration, but the output is not yet large enough to supply the demands of the government industrial enterprises and individuals. According to estimates made some time ago, 100,000,000 tons more than were mined last year would be needed to supply all demands in 1918, and the increase was, up to July 1, approximately 12,000,000 tons, leaving 88,000,000 tons to be made up during the last six months of the year.

OFFICIALS IN POSTAL SERVICE DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—William L. Reid, inspector in charge of post offices in Missouri, Iowa and Arkansas, and Louis L. Boyce, clerk in Reid's office, have been dismissed from service, and Joseph Chappell, another clerk, has resigned, following investigation by postal inspectors from Washington of Chappell's charges that Boyce was disloyal and that Boyce was kept in office by Reid after Reid knew of his disloyalty. Reid had been in the service 24 years, and inspector five years. Chappell charged that Boyce made three disloyal statements, and that Reid accepted gifts from employees.

PRESIDENT WINS AT GOLF GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—President Wilson spent another day of his North Shore vacation on Friday on the golf links. With Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President went over to the Myopia Hunt Club grounds in Hamilton. The three played a round of golf together and the President won. There were few spectators. Luncheon was taken at the summer home of Col. E. M. House, the President's friend and adviser.

IMMENSE RAILWAY SAVING EFFECTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By reduction of passenger service, elimination of freight train duplication and pooling of facilities under government operation, economies at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year have been effected in the northwestern operating district. More than \$20,000,000 of this was in passenger economies. Officials say the other six districts are making similar records.

RUBBER WORKERS QUIT AGAIN

BRISTOL, R. I.—Four thousand employees of the National India Rubber Company, who returned to work Wednesday after being on strike for a month, walked out Friday. The police drove the crowds from the mill gates. Police and company officials said the strike was ordered by labor leaders, and that no new wage demands had been presented.

DOMINATION IN MEDICINE CHARGED

Retiring President of American
Optical Association Charges
American Medical Association
Is "Hun of the Profession"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Some dissension was caused in the recent convention of the American Optical Association here, by a strong criticism of the American Medical Association, given in a speech delivered by William T. McConnell of Pittsburgh, on his retirement from the presidency of the optometrists. Mr. McConnell characterized the American Medical Association as "the Hun in the professional life of America."

"The word 'dominate' is the chief one in the Medical Association's vocabulary," he said, "just as it was in the vocabulary of Attila the Hun, and in that of the hard-fisted, hard-souled member of the House of Hohenzollern. The optometrists of America are confronted with a 'made-in-Germany' scheme to dominate the profession of optometry in the United States. As the profession is the best picking now in sight, it will be pursued with all the strength of a powerful organization, definite plans and unlimited money, which the American Medical Association possesses."

The chief string to the Medical Association's bow, he declared, was the control of all the avenues of health, through raising the state examination bars so high that after the present generation, none but a medical man could practice optometry.

"In spite of the fact that the medical men consider today that the standard of medical education is German, some of us who graduated years ago from correspondence schools consider that were those more honorably graduated than were those who went to Germany and absorbed the kultur which primarily emanated from Attila the Hun," said Mr. McConnell.

His speech, greeted at first by silence, was roundly applauded at its conclusion, showing that he had struck a responsive chord with many of his hearers. However, many of the members of the association do a great deal of lens grinding for physicians eye-specialists, and disapproved severely of many of the remarks made by their retiring president. Canadian members also scored the criticism of their doctors, many of whom are at the front. An attempt was made to repudiate Mr. McConnell's statements by the passage, the following day, of a resolution "deploring the unkind, intemperate and unpatriotic remarks of the retiring president, comparing the members of the noble profession of medicine with the common enemy of our country," and expressing admiration and sympathy for doctors who have "patriotically answered their country's call."

A storm of opposition from the friends of President McConnell arose, however, and the affair was passed over with a resolution denying the accuracy of the newspaper reports of the speech.

Mr. McConnell added that in some parts of his speech he was quoting from the remarks of Dr. John M. Baldy, made before a convention of chiropractors the preceding summer, but he failed to specify what part of his speech was quotation, and what part was original with himself. He also said that he was not referring to the American Medical Association as a whole, but only to a clique in La Salle Street, Chicago, which seemed to control its affairs.

Other members of the association characterized the resolution charging misquotations of Mr. McConnell as "an unfair, unmanly way of trying to clear the convention's skirts." Difference of opinion among the membership, however, as to the truth or falsity of the retiring president's criticisms of the medical profession was so great that the leaders were compelled to be satisfied with a whitewash rather than a repudiation.

ACCUSED DISLOYAL LAWYERS EXPELLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

FAIRBAULT, Minn.—Expulsion of James A. Peterson, former candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, was voted by the State Bar Association here, on Thursday. Mr. Peterson is under conviction in the federal court under the Espionage Act. The association also approved the Board of Governors' action on Wednesday night, in expelling Albert Pfander, former city attorney of New Ulm. Mr. Pfander took part in the first "draft protest" meeting in Minnesota at New Ulm, and though he had since recanted, investigators found while he was repentant elsewhere, he was still anti-American while in New Ulm.

WOMEN ARE ASKED TO HELP IN HARVESTING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An urgent appeal to the "women of leisure" of New York State to save the harvest by volunteering for farm work at good pay was made on Friday by the Industrial Commission of the State Department of Labor. Women not employed in essential industries are preferred.

MISSISSIPPI BARGE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A. W. Mackie, manager of the St. Louis section of the federal river traffic organization, has announced that barge service will

be established about Sept. 15. Towboats and barges obtained temporarily will be used to start the service, the extent of which has not been determined. The plans for the permanent steel boats are now being prepared in Washington, and the contracts will not be let until some time in the autumn.

EFFORT TO OUST MICHIGAN WARDEN

State Attorney-General Doubts
His Eligibility—Is Member
of State Board of Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Attorney-General Groesbeck has recommended to Governor Sleeper that Edward Frensdorff of Hudson, democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, be ousted as acting warden of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson. Mr. Groesbeck claims Mr. Frensdorff has no right, as a member of the board of control, to act as warden. Warden Bruce P. Disque was granted leave of absence last fall to accept a commission as colonel in the signal corps, and is supervising spruce production in the Pacific Northwest. It is further charged that Mr. Frensdorff went into partnership with two firms in his home county in binder twine deals. Mr. Frensdorff, according to grand jury evidence, furnished capital and received profits from transactions in buying up twine from wholesalers, and selling to farmers at a big profit.

Mr. Frensdorff aided the government in securing the entire silas output of Yucatan, and was in close touch with the national outlook. The binder twine industry is the largest one at the prison, and the state law prohibits a member of the board independently engaging in a prison industry.

The third class of charges involves discipline. It is claimed that during seven farms are ungraded after 9 p. m., and that many offenses have been committed by them. Some years ago Governor Warner removed Allen Armstrong, then warden, for a binder twine scandal. Following that administration, Warden Simpson had disciplinary troubles for two years. Enough nitroglycerin once was found inside the walls to destroy the entire institution. Warden Simpson finally put the institution on a firm basis, and made it self-supporting. The prison industries net the State \$75,000 a year. Canning of fruit and vegetables from the farms, a tile factory, chair and broom plants, and the binder twine industry are the main industries. Warden Simpson resigned against the wishes of the board. Warden Disque, his successor, was an army captain, in charge of military prisons in the Philippines.

FRAUD CHARGED IN SOAP SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—United States Commissioner Hayes held six officials and employees of the Warren Soap Company, 77 Summer Street, Boston, in \$5000 bail on Friday for trial in the United States District Court at Chattanooga, Tenn., on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government and of misusing the mails for fraud and of misusing the mails for fraud and of misusing the mails for fraud.

The concern sold chemical soap to woolen mills throughout the country, and the federal officials believe it has paid graft to many mill superintendents. The arrest on Friday in Virginia of W. H. Durkee, superintendent of the Cleveland Woolen Mills, one of the largest buyers, was ordered. It is charged that he entered into agreement to receive a commission of 1 percent on the sales of soap, a commission which is said to have aggregated \$30,000 in six years.

COMMUNITY SINGS POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Under the auspices of the Atlanta War Camp Community Service, community singing was introduced Sunday, Aug. 11, at four Atlanta parks. Reese F. Veatch, song leader at Camp Gordon, was in charge of the work, assisted by several quartets and soldier singers. The "sings," which have been held at Grant Park during the summer, have met with great success, and the demands for work of a similar nature have been so great that additional troupes have been organized to sing to Piedmont, Maddox, Lakewood and Grant parks.

WATERWAYS MEETING IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Association is to hold its annual convention here, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, on Sept. 24-27. This was announced following a meeting of various civic organizations at the rooms of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

FUNDS TO PAY REVENUE AGENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To provide for the big force of field agents and accountants which the internal revenue commissioner says will be needed to keep the government from losing \$1,000,000,000 in taxes, the House Ways and Means Committee on Friday increased to \$25,000,000 the item for administration in the new war revenue bill.

INSTRUCTORS IN SHOOTING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has authorized each state, territory and the District of Columbia to send 16 men to the small arms firing school, Camp Perry, O., for training as instructors in marksmanship. The men are to be appointed by the governors and will report at Camp Perry, Sept. 1.

LACK OF SKILLED LABOR A HANDICAP

Serious Problem for Those in
Charge of Industries—Higher
Valuations Proposed to Stop
Profiteering in Rents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the problems which has given those charged with the industrial affairs of the country as related to the war the greatest concern has been the obtaining and handling of skilled labor. Even such occupations as coal mining, which is ordinarily thought of as being settled mainly with pick and shovel, has been handicapped for lack of the modern methods of mining. The great government work of building ships and of turning out munitions, and other war supplies has called for the skilled labor of which little was available.

With the cutting down of raw materials to private manufacturers by the priorities committee of the War Industries Board, and the conversion of many kinds of plants to war work, a certain amount of skilled labor has been released, and more will be in the near future. Some of this is expected to come from the automobile industry, which is voluntarily in some cases, and under compulsion in others, abandoning the production of high-grade pleasure cars.

Although this lightens the strain somewhat, there is still a general skilled labor shortage only a little less serious than that of the common labor situation. The lack of machinists, boiler makers and molders in important industrial centers can be relieved only by transfers from local non-war industries.

If there is to be a sufficient supply of labor, both skilled and unskilled, it is not enough that it be paid high wages. Men must have such living conditions for themselves and their families as will encourage them to continue in the lines of work that are of importance to the government.

From almost every place where war contracts are under way on a large scale come complaints of profiteering, especially in the raising of rents. In an effort to cope with this evil, to a certain extent at least, the Bureau of Industrial Housing under the Department of Labor has issued this statement, the clause of which referring to increase of valuation of profiteers' property will probably prove of the most potent value:

First: The supply of housing accommodations can be increased by means of a publicity campaign and a canvass of the vacant houses, flats and rooms. Property owners who have never before taken roomers should be appealed to on patriotic grounds to open their houses. By listing all vacancies from one central registry, rent extortion may be, to an extent, prevented through the law of supply and demand.

Next: Lists maintained by the registry may be rendered accessible to the local city governments, which in some places have instructed the assessors to increase the valuation of houses so that taxes will be levied on the basis of the profiteer's rental. When the valuation of houses are raised to the extent to which the rent has been raised, profiteering, it has been found, is quickly curbed.

Representative local committees on rent profiteering have been established in 30 cities through the homes registration service of the housing bureau with the cooperation of the Council of National Defense. These are divided into rent adjustment committees composed of one representative of labor, one representative of real estate interests and one representative of the general public.

Landlords who have raised their rents are considered profiteers by the bureau of industrial housing. Those, however, who have raised them are called on to show expenses and improvements which will justify increases. When the landlords see that rent profiteering means aiding the enemy and postponement of victory, they almost invariably agree to the decision of the committee. If they do not agree, the facts are published in full without comment.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OFFICIAL CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—That the Canadian Pacific is planning a strong shipping program is indicated by the appointment as chairman of the Canadian Pacific ocean services, limited, of George M. Bosworth, who resigns the position of vice-president, in charge of traffic on the Canadian Pacific, to devote his whole time to the shipping interests of the Canadian Pacific. He is succeeded in the vice-presidency by W. R. MacInnes, formerly freight traffic manager, who has been identified with the Canadian Pacific since 1885.

BOYS AND GIRLS TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—According to Section 4 of the "work or fight" rules prepared by the Self-Preservation League of Montgomery, "boys and girls over 17 years old in families should be employed unless attending school, unless needed at home, regardless of financial ability to live in idleness." The police and deputies have been asked to cooperate with the league in the enforcement of the order, which went into effect on Thursday.

RUSSELLITES' APPEAL REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court has refused the application of

the counsel of the convicted leaders of the Russellites for their release on bail pending the result of their appeal, to the United States Court of Appeals for settlement. The Russellites, who feel quite confident that the higher court will not uphold the decision of Federal Judge Harland B. Howe, are continuing their worship under the direction of Dr. Walter Spill of Pittsburgh.

MINERS PLEDGED LOYALTY ANEW

Montana-North Dakota District
Convention Went on Record
in No Uncertain Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Delegates returning here from a meeting of the Montana-North Dakota district convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held at Billings, Mont., announce that the feature of the convention was the adoption of resolutions pledging anew the unswerving loyalty of the United Mine Workers to the United States and its war aims.

"Our position in the war should be one of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the aims and purposes of our country. There must be no half-way allegiance on the part of the coal miners in giving the best that is in them for the preservation of the ideals and principles of a democratic people—for the preservation of those concepts of life and labor on which our great movement is founded," reads the introduction to the set of resolutions which were forwarded to President Wilson, Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and other members of the National Administration.

"Let there be no mistake about this war and its relation to the great humanitarian movement in which we are engaged. It must be evident to every close observer that the triumph of the Central Powers means the menace of militarism throughout the ages—means a world in turmoil and agony for centuries to come. What chance would labor have against the edicts and pronouncements of military autocracy? What chance for the forces of evolution against this fearsome, frightful, murderous machine? A philosophy based on the right of the few to rule and conquer should find no place in the minds of liberty-loving men. It was to escape the tyranny of this military madness that millions of Germans immigrated to our fair land."

"It is a matter of particular pride that approximately 50,000 members of our organization have enlisted in the military forces of the nation. Our hearts go with them across the sea, and we know that these heroes of ours, who have faced the perils of the mines year in and year out, will not be found wanting when they face the foreign foe. Let us in this convention go on record in no uncertain terms, strongly pledging ourselves and our great organization to the high purpose of our nation."

NEW SHIPS TO AID CROP MOVEMENT

Utilization of Boats Being Con-
sidered on Pacific Will Re-
lease Many Freight Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Fears of serious shortage of cars for the shipment of lumber on account of car demand for the movement of the wheat crop from this coast to the Atlantic seaboard, really are unwarranted, according to the statement of a railroad man here in touch with the situation. No such condition exists as confronted shippers here a year ago, when from 2000 to 3000 cars were ordered from the coast to the wheat fields and were kept out of service here for more than 60 days. This better condition is attributed to the fact that many of the steel ships constructed on this coast and intended for use on the Atlantic will be utilized, for their maiden voyages at least, in carrying wheat to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the Panama Canal.

Shipping grain overland from California, Oregon and Washington fields to the Atlantic means that a freight car will be on the way to and from the coast on an average of 60 days. By use of the Panama route the time will be shortened to 10 days. That is, the round trip time to the wheat fields and back will be 10 days. This means that the ratio of cars which can be supplied for other purposes will be as six to one, as compared with grain shipment overland to the Atlantic.

SCHOONER SYBIL NOT SUNK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American schooner Sybil, recently reported sunk by a German submarine, has arrived safely at Gloucester, Mass., and the Navy Department also announces that the remainder of the crew of the fishing vessel Progress, one of the fishing vessels sunk off the New England coast, has been rescued.

Out Today!

"We'll Stick TO THE Finish"
C'est la Guerre
(It Is the War)

By JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE
Just returned from the Battlefronts
THIS message the boys "over there" gave Joe Mitchell Chapple to bring to you. Fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers will be equally inspired by his interesting book. There is a message in it for you.

At your Bookseller's or direct from Publishers, Chapple Publishing Company, Ltd., Boston.

BENGALESE POET'S CLEARING LETTER

Sir Rabindranath Tagore Alleged
to Have Been Concerned in
Plot to Foment a Revolt in
India Against Great Britain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengalese poet, alleged to have been concerned in the plot to foment a revolution against the British Government in India, has called his publishers here a letter of confidence and sympathy which he says he received from Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The letter, dated Simla, June 17, and signed by the Viceroy's private secretary, reads:

"The Viceroy desires to express sympathy with you on finding your name dragged into such unwarrantable prominence in the American papers. He is well aware there is no foundation whatever for the suggestions made, and is willing you should make any use of this letter you think fit."

Last February, at the trial of more than 30 alleged Hindu conspirators in San Francisco, attorneys for the United States Government introduced intercepted German diplomatic correspondence which appeared to show that Tagore had sought to interest Counts Okuma and Terauchi, former and present Premier respectively of Japan, in the movement to establish an independent government in India. Tagore, winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1913, was knighted by King George.

GERMAN-OWNED FIRM HEAD SENT TO PRISON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ferdinand Schurmann, president of the Felix Scholler Paper Company, a German-owned corporation now under the control of the Alien Property Custodian, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court here on Friday to an indictment charging him with having falsely claimed American citizenship so that his corporation might be permitted to import photographic and carbon papers from Germany prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. Judge Mayer sentenced Schurmann to serve seven months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1000.

SOLDIERS FREED FOR FARM WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The way has been opened for soldiers in camp to get away for emergency work on the farm. The War Department announced today that enlisted men may obtain furloughs to engage in agricultural work by making application to their commanding officers or by having relatives or other interested persons apply through the local boards at which they registered.

CONFERENCE ON COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles J. Brand, head of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, conferred with a number of New England mill men on Friday, following a hearing given on the disparity of prices of spot cotton and prices of contracts in futures.

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By JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE
Just returned from the Battlefronts
THIS message the boys "over there" gave Joe Mitchell Chapple to bring to you. Fathers, mothers, sisters and

SECTARIAN FUND PAYMENT OPPOSED

Action Is Taken in Illinois to Prevent the Appropriation of Public Money to Roman Catholic and Lutheran Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The question of the payment of public money to sectarian institutions is again pressing in Illinois. The annual appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars chiefly from the Cook County treasury for Roman Catholic charitable institutions, and of some \$10,000 annually for two Lutheran schools, is the cause of the unrest. The state constitution is explicit against the practice. Suit brought in the Circuit Court here resulted in shutting off payments from the county, but the State Supreme Court reversed the lower court.

The same large appropriations have been made this year for the Roman Catholic and Lutheran institutions by the county board, and some public money is also going to a Roman Catholic institution from the city.

Since the question was brought into the courts the Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago has authorized the consolidation of the Roman Catholic charities of this city into the Associated Catholic Charities of Chicago, and endeavor is now being made to obtain a fund of \$1,000,000. The manager as well as vice-president of the Associated Catholic Charities of Chicago is Robert Switzer, County Clerk and candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket at the last election.

It is reported that since the Supreme Court decision the Roman Catholic organization is making new and active efforts to place children, where there might be any Roman Catholic claim, in its institutions.

The State Supreme Court decision upholding the payment of public money to the sectarian institutions in Illinois, came as such an utter surprise to those determined upon upholding the separation of church and state that for some months the matter rested. In the meantime, however, the Supreme Court decision was being given the most careful scrutiny. Meantime, the legal fight against the practice succeeded in getting another setback by the Supreme Court on a technicality for retrial. This is likely to come up shortly.

The Chicago Methodist Ministers' Meeting has for some time now, due to the conditions already mentioned, had a committee on public funds and sectarian institutions. The importance of the question led the Rock River Methodist conference, which included Chicago, to appoint a similar committee. W. S. Fleming, president of the Methodist Mutual Aid Union of Chicago, handling Methodist charity work in this city, is the chairman of both committees. A committee of the Chicago Methodist Ministers Meeting, of which the Rev. Mr. Fleming was chairman, brought in a careful and lengthy report written by Mr. Fleming on the Supreme Court decision. The committee called it "A modern Dred Scott decision." The Methodist Ministers Meeting adopted it as its own.

The next move taken in the newly organizing fight against appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes came last week when the Chicago Church Federation Council, representing 600 Protestant churches, adopted resolutions declaring opposition to payment of public funds to sectarian institutions, and characterizing the Supreme Court decision as extremely dangerous.

This, so far as this bureau is aware, is the strongest united stand ever taken in this State against specific appropriations of public funds for religious purposes.

Meantime, an unsuccessful campaign was in progress for the reelection of one of the judges of the Supreme Court assenting to the decision in question. Several speakers and

some literature were sent into the district of this judge, C. C. Craig of Galesburg, Ill., by the Chicago Law Enforcement League, to work against Judge Craig. The Chicago Law Enforcement League is the organization which was behind the court fight to prevent payment of public funds to sectarian institutions, and which carried that fight to its unsuccessful Supreme Court conclusion.

The action of the Chicago Church Federation Council was brought to a head by Judge Craig's seeking reelection. Copies of the resolutions the council adopted, together with a letter from the Rev. Mr. Fleming, chairman of the Methodist committee on public funds and sectarian institutions, were sent out last week to every Protestant minister in the judicial election district whose name could be obtained in Chicago. Included in the communication were also articles from the Northwestern Christian Advocate, of Chicago, the first of April 11, 1917, outlining the situation in Cook County, and the second summarizing the Methodist committee's report on the Supreme Court decision.

The situation as regards the use of public money for sectarian institutions in this State, it is apparent from the foregoing, is beginning to pass from the realm of public protest and the awakening of public sentiment.

USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR VIVISECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The Manchester and Salford branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection has passed a resolution protesting against any power being delegated to the proposed ministry of public health, whereby public funds may be appropriated for research work which involves experiments upon living animals. The resolution further demands the repeal of that section of the National Health Insurance Act "whereby upwards of £50,000 is appropriated annually from insurance funds and devoted to disgusting and useless vivisection experiments." The meeting entered a record of its firm resolve to oppose any scheme for compulsory inoculation of human beings, on the ground that vivisection and inoculation are an "outrage upon morality and a violation of the rights of the human and sub-human creation."

ENTERTAINMENT FOR FRENCH COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Elaborate preparations were made to entertain the French commission, which arrived here Thursday on its way to Australia to express to the Australian Government and people the appreciation of France for the part Australia is taking in the war. The program included a parade of military and naval forces, exercises in the rotunda of the City Hall, mass meeting of citizens, with community singing in the Civic Auditorium and a popular banquet given by members of the French colony. The commission, which will remain here until Aug. 20, consists of Albert Metin, former Minister of Labor of France; Gen. Paul Gerald Paul, president of the French Red Cross; Major Gravier and MM. Lelerc, Motte, Corbiere and Thomson.

OPERATIONS OF BRITISH AIR FORCE

Great and Increasing Amount of German Effort Diverted to Defense of Rhine Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is no longer any question as to the nature and importance of the supremacy in the air which the Allies now possess. During the week ending July 12, for example, the fighting for British airmen has been, not especially dramatic but quite remarkably successful.

To those who follow its records closely, considerable significance attaches to some aspects of the fighting, for the results have been singularly discouraging from the Germans' point of view, and, if maintained, cannot fail to react seriously upon their military plans.

For example, 14 separate raids were made by British airmen into German territory. In each case the objectives chosen were of vital military importance, such as the factories, sidings, and railway workshops at Saarbrücken, the railway triangle at Metz, the junction at Luxembourg, and the munition factories at Coblenz.

Even if German pride were not peculiarly sensitive concerning the rapidly waning immunity of German towns, military necessity alone would demand that objectives like these should be adequately defended against aerial attack. It is known that formidable squadrons have been detailed for this purpose. Yet from 13 of these 14 raids the British formations have returned without the loss of a single machine. In the other raid two British machines were reported missing whilst four German aircraft have been shot down or driven down out of control.

Quite apart from the moral effect of these constant attacks upon Germany, the fact should not be overlooked that they have a direct and rapidly growing effect upon the German power of offense and maneuver against the French sectors of the front. The raided area between Mannheim and the Swiss frontier contains, in addition to its vast network of strategic railways, a very considerable number of munition factories. These factories have had their full share of attention from the British raiders; but hardly less serious, from the German point of view, is the damage inflicted (with its consequent dislocation of war traffic) upon the railway connections on which the immense German transport from the Rhine to the western front depends.

On this point, the evidence of captured documents, and the voluntary testimony of prisoners, repatriated civilians, and so forth, is highly instructive. All go to show that not only is a great and ever-increasing amount of German energy, trained man-power, and war matériel being diverted to the defense of the Rhine towns, but the interruption of war work caused by the raids is becoming an increasingly serious problem for the German authorities.

The progressive nature of this branch of British aerial activity is indicated by the fact that from the beginning of the year down to the end of June, British airmen dropped 153 tons of bombs over Germany. In the month of May a record for a month's work was established with a total of just over 48 tons. In June the

weight of bombs dropped over Germany was 61½ tons.

On the western front itself and in the operations against the German naval bases in Belgium, British airmen successfully maintained their ascendancy against the strong resistance of the enemy. During the week ending July 12, British squadrons dropped nearly 150 tons of bombs upon enemy positions, while carrying on a vast work of observation and photographic reconnaissance throughout the battle area. In the course of offensive patrols, and in the protection of reconnaissance machines far behind the enemy's lines, British airmen have destroyed 52 German machines and driven down 37 out of control. Against a total of 89 enemy machines this accounted for, only 17 British machines are reported missing.

A noticeable feature of recent fighting has been the continued reluctance of the German airmen to face British pilots upon anything like terms of numerical equality. They have shown distinctly more combatant activity when possessed of a powerful advantage in point of numbers. This is strikingly illustrated by the experience of three British seaplanes engaged in offensive operations on the Belgian coast. They were vigorously attacked by a formation of seven hostile machines. In a prolonged fight, lasting for practically an hour, two of the seaplanes were sent down and destroyed. All the British machines, although damaged, returned safely to their bases.

In spite of these tactics, the German naval works on the Belgian coast have again suffered heavily at the hands of Royal Air Force contingents working in conjunction with the navy. Heavy cargoes of bombs have been dropped upon vital points, bursts being observed upon the harbor entrance, power factory, warehouses and quay at Ostend; round the lock gates at Zeebrugge; and on the railway docks and shipping at Bruges. During one of these raids the British airmen were fiercely attacked by no fewer than 16 hostile machines. Three of these were shot down (two in flames) and three driven down out of control. All the British machines returned safely.

In the Mediterranean and eastern theaters much useful air work of a routine character has been accomplished.

LABOR IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—There is no rush of harvesters in Southern Alberta this year, and no surplus of men. Those who are through farming for the year are finding places in the coal mines, and the labor situation in the mining camps is being greatly improved. Tonage is mounting, and the possibility of a fuel famine next winter is more remote.

The protective measures planned

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PLANS TO CONTROL STREAMS GIVEN OUT

Los Angeles (Cal.) County Supervisors Propose to Spend \$16,508,900 for Protection of 215,300 Acres and Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—For the protection of 215,300 acres of land, valued at \$50,000,000, and also to protect from siltage the harbor of Los Angeles, where much shipbuilding for the government is now under way, the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County plans an estimated expenditure, through a period of five years, of \$16,508,900 for flood-control work.

Recently, the Capital Issues Committee at Washington, approved the application of the supervisors for the sale of \$2,250,000 of control bonds. These will be advertised for sale immediately, and the initial work of the project will be started, under the direction of J. W. Regan, county control engineer, as soon as the money is made available.

Due to climatic and topographic conditions, the streams of Southern California have characteristics distinct from those of the more humid portions of the United States. The crest of the Sierra Madre Range, with an elevation of from 10,000 to 10,000 feet, averages but 50 miles inland from the coast, so that the drainage line of the streams is short, while the major portion of the precipitation occurs from October to June, and, except in the higher elevations, is in the form of rain.

Normally, the streams have sharp and precipitous gradients in their canyons, debouching upon detrital cones extending over gravel-filled valleys, and finally reaching the sea across the floor of the Los Angeles coastal plain. Added to this, the streams are whimsical in disposition, due, among other causes, to the natural building up of delta-like fans of siltage as a result of the wearing down of the Sierra Madre Mountains, which are uniformly of decomposed granite. Because of this the streams tend to raise themselves above the surrounding country and in flood times to break over their banks and to make themselves new channels.

Regarding climatic conditions, the mean annual rainfall on the Los Angeles coastal line is about 14 inches, increasing to 30 or more inches as one approaches the crest of the mountains. In 1914 the rain damage in this county alone is estimated at \$7,600,000.

The protective measures planned

include the diversion of the Los Angeles River from its present outlet at the Harbor to Alamitos Bay, through an old channel that is to be widened and deepened, the diversion to be effected by means of a two-mile dam to cost \$3,410,200; the straightening of Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River to a junction with the Los Angeles River; the building of check dams and contour furrows in the mountain district by which the waters will be stepped down to the plains below; the construction of other and larger dams in the mountain districts to spread the waters and facilitate percolation, and the widening and deepening, including the straightening, of practically all stream channels.

As during a minimum of eight months out of the year, nearly all Southland streams are such in name only, the channel work is expected to be carried forward with little loss of time, and will be the first important work undertaken, though the building of check dams, which necessitate but a small expenditure is already under way.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has recently delivered two lectures on educational ideals at Lahore and Amritsar. In both places much interest was shown by the audiences which numbered some thousands. The speaker maintained that education should lead to self-realization. It should not be considered as a means to an end, but rather as an end in itself. The people of India should, she said, be not only willing to give, but also eager to receive and assimilate all that was best in outside literature, as they had done at the height of their civilization. She was anxious to see a revival of the ancient reverence for education and learning. Education should be a national responsibility within the reach of all, from the highest to the lowest. She looked forward to the time when, through a better understanding, the different traditions of India should be brought into harmony as a united India, so that the edifice of national education might be built on a basis of cooperation and unity.

JAPAN SEEKS STEEL
NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is learned that definite inquiries have been made in the steel market for 25,000 tons for railroad cars and 10,000 tons for locomotives for shipment to Japan. The inquiries appear to be so urgent that it is expected orders will be placed shortly.

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DRY SUNDAYS AID MUNITION OUTPUT

Kenosha Agreement Forced on Saloon Keepers in Effort to Speed up Production, Reduces Sunday Arrests to Minimum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KENOSHA, Wis.—Eight Sundays have come and gone since the saloon keepers of Kenosha got together and signed their "gentlemen's agreement" to obey the law in regard to the selling of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and within that time there have been seven arrests, all told, on Sunday, and four of these were for crimes other than intoxication.

Before the beginning of these eight Sundays, or on the last Sunday on which intoxicants were allowed to be sold, which was June 16, 72 arrests were made and 62 were for drunkenness. On previous Sundays the arrests numbered anywhere from 34 to 60 each Sunday. In fact, the police patrol was never absent from the streets on Sunday.

Eight Mondays have also elapsed since the signing of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" of the saloon keepers, and on each of those Mondays from 150 to 250 more men have been at the plants of work on each of the many important factories here which are making war matériel than there were before the agreement was signed. Besides, these 150 to 250 men who were at their places of work on Monday turned out more and better work than they ever had been able to do on a Monday before.

When the agreement was entered into, the saloon keepers took to themselves a great deal of credit for their patriotic action in agreeing to obey a law they had been disobeying for more than 30 years, because they thought they could make the people of the town believe their action was voluntary. But now that the truth is leaking out, it has become known that their action was not voluntary. The way their agreement was brought about was this:

A government inspector called at one of the plants in Kenosha which is making matériel for the United States, and ascertained that the factory in question was not turning out its products as rapidly as it should, and that there were not as many men in the factory, by 150 to 250, as there should have been. Upon inquiring the cause, he was told by the proprietor of the factory that the men were drunk on Sunday and that they were not able to work on Monday.

This report was made to his superior officer at Washington, along with his report of matériel and whatever else it was necessary for him to report. The superior officer of this inspector wrote back to the manufacturers of the city who are engaged in making war matériel and asked if there were not some state or city law by which the saloons could be forced to close on Sunday. This government officer, without threatening, hinted that if the city officers and the state officers were powerless to close the saloons on Sunday, he thought they could devise a plan whereby they could be closed and kept closed throughout the duration of the war.

It was then that one of the manufacturers, who has since been summoned to Washington to assist in the aircraft work, took the matter up with the saloon men. He explained to them just what they might expect if the saloons were not closed on Sunday and kept closed on Monday mornings until the men had gone into the factories. The saloon keepers association at first wanted to buck, claiming that it was a bluff of the Anti-Saloon League, but when they were assured that there was no bluff about it, and that the United States Government was looking after the matter, they entered into the agreement and in consequence the saloons have been closed on Sundays ever since, with a greatly increased output of war matériel and a better town as a result.

Opposition Is Urged

New York Hotel Associations Seek to Defeat Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An emergency call sent out by the chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State Hotel Association and the Hotel Association of New York City, urges hotel men all over the country to unite in opposition to the proposed prohibition amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill, scheduled to be voted upon by the United States Senate on Aug. 26. Hotel men who are engineering this campaign have opened headquarters in the Hotel Willard in Washington, where it is planned to have the American Hotel Association take charge of proceedings. According to the New York Hotel Review, which publishes this warning, "To every hotel proprietor in the United States of the threatened danger to the hotel business," it was comparatively unendured by the hotel men of the country, as up to the first of the month but seven replies had been received to 63 letters sent out to presidents of hotel associations from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This same call declares that "prohibition, if forced upon us under the false guise of patriotism, would be a calamity, perhaps more so, from the indirect injury due to the number of industries that would have to be shut down. This prohibition is unnecessary for the reason that our President now has full power to regulate the whole liquor question as a war-time measure, under authority given him by Congress." It is added that unless the hotel men take prompt and definite action they will find themselves out of business. The plan of

campaign is said to include the circulating of industrial plants which the passage of the amendment might affect. Hotel men also claim that banks in a great many states have lent large sums of money on stocks of liquor, many of which would become valueless if the proposed legislation were enacted.

According to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, hotel men have been making various efforts in dry states to establish "a beer and wine" platform, notably in Tennessee. The league believes that the public will not have patience much longer to tolerate this interference on the part of hotel men, which is purely a money-making interest. Instances can be cited, it says, to disprove the claim of the latter that the privilege of selling beer and wines is necessary to their success.

Dry Issue in New York

Mr. Lewis Prods Governor—Anti-Saloon League Attacks Mr. Lewis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prohibition is coming daily into greater prominence as a campaign issue in New York's approaching gubernatorial election. Or, perhaps, one would better say, the manner in which the prohibition question is to be decided is fast becoming almost a bone of contention. Governor Whitman, securely entrenched in the executive mansion, keeps right on saying nothing.

Merion E. Lewis, deputy attorney-general, his opponent in the Republican Party, continues to reiterate his demand that the Governor announce his position on this question. Referring to his early statement that he favored ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by the state Legislature, Mr. Lewis, in detailing his reasons for opposing the Governor, accused him of attempting to impose his own will on the people of the State in this matter.

"I feel that if prohibition is to become an accomplished fact in this State it should be with the approval and because of the approval of a majority of the voters," said Mr. Lewis. "The Governor had no moral or legal right to interfere with the action of the Legislature upon this question, and his attempt to coerce the Legislature into approval of the prohibition amendment was an exercise of power worthy only of a despot." Mr. Lewis then stated that he favors the submission of the amendment to the voters of the State.

And now the Anti-Saloon League enters in and makes disconcerting remarks on the side lines. William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league, asks how it is that Mr. Lewis, who, early in July, in a statement made before Mr. Barnes at Saratoga, insisted upon a referendum, declaring that the people could not vote directly upon the question of ratification of the federal amendment, now meets himself coming back on this referendum question in six weeks and demands that it be submitted to the people?

"This change of front on the part of Mr. Lewis can only be explained by the fact that he has found it necessary, in case he wants the liquor support, to get squarely on the liquor platform, which is the so-called referendum fraud," says Mr. Anderson, who continues that Mr. Lewis has either deceived the people as to the practicability of a referendum on ratification or is trying to deceive them now by advocacy of something which he has admitted is not proper or binding, and asks which is the truth.

INCREASED POWER FOR ILLINOIS COAL MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A report is current here that an arrangement is being made with the Mississippi River Power Company to furnish power from the great Keokuk dam for the use of about 40 of the biggest coal mines in Southern Illinois. Mining in the Cartersville and Harrisburg coal fields has been greatly hampered by a lack of power. The mines have been trying to generate their own power, much of it coming from one of the great mines at Christopher. The smaller mines have been depending upon the larger ones.

Plenty of power in the field would do much to lessen the prospects of a coal shortage in the lower valley and the southwest. For some time, however, the transmission line from Keokuk, bringing power into St. Louis, has been having interruptions and breaks of anywhere from five to 40 minutes. It has been claimed that low water in the upper river has reduced the amount of power generated.

POLICEWOMEN TO GET SAME PAY AS MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six women have been appointed members of the uniformed police force of this city by Police Commissioner Enright and were directed to report to Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, fifth deputy police commissioner. They will receive the same salary as do the men have the same authority and carry the same equipment. Four others are to be named at once and the city is to be divided into 10 zones, to each of which a policewoman will be assigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARY CONTESTS

Chief Interest in Southern State Lies in the Race for Seat in United States Senate—Loyalty Issue in Blease Candidacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Democratic primary for South Carolina will be held Aug. 27. Peculiar interest centers in this event because of the candidacy of Cole L. Blease for the United States Senate. Because of his opposition to the war and his anti-administration speeches delivered four months after war had been declared, his candidacy is being vigorously opposed. Mr. Blease is a candidate to succeed Senator Benjamin R. Tillman. His opponents are N. B. Dial of Laurens and James F. Rice of Anderson, both strong administration men.

The unexpired term of Senator Tillman also will have to be filled. Three candidates are asking this place, these being Christie Benet, appointed by Governor Manning to fill the office until a successor could be elected by the people; W. P. Pollock, who made possible the defeat of Blease four years ago when Governor Blease aspired for a place in the United States Senate, and Thomas H. Peeples, Attorney-General. The term expires next March.

Contests are taking place in four of the seven congressional districts of the State. Congressman A. F. Lever of the seventh district has three active opponents. Mr. Lever entered the senatorial race against Senator Tillman, but withdrew a few days before the campaign opened, June 16. Congressman Lever has been a vigorous leader of the Wilson policies in Washington, and withdrew from the senatorial race at the direct request of President Wilson, the President urging the necessity of Mr. Lever's remaining at the head of the Agricultural Committee in the House.

Congressman James B. Byrnes, of the second district, has a hard contest, with three opponents contending for his place. Congressman Byrnes opposed the selective service draft, which argument is being forcefully presented against his candidacy. A second race is predicted between Congressman Byrnes and N. G. Evans.

In the third district, Congressman Fred H. Dominick is being opposed by Wyatt Aiken, who represented the third district seven terms and who was defeated by Congressman Dominick in 1916. Congressman Dominick is the only South Carolina representative who voted against the war and a contest is being made against him on this issue.

Congressman Samuel J. Nicholls, of the fourth district, has two opponents, David B. Traxler and H. L. Bomar. The contest in this district is based largely on local or state political issues.

Congressmen Finley, Whaley and Ragsdale, of the fifth, sixth and first districts, respectively, are without opposition. Five men are making the race for Governor. Of these, R. A. Cooper is said to be easily in the lead. Mr. Cooper has made the race twice before and lost in the second contest by a very narrow margin four years ago. The other candidates are Andrew J. Bethea, Lieutenant-Governor; John G. Richards, James Madison DeChamps and John T. Duncan. John L. McLaurin, formerly United States Senator, entered the race, made a canvass of about one-third of the State and withdrew. Thomas H. Peeples also was one of the aspirants for this office, but withdrew to enter the short term Senate race to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Tillman.

Harris Candidacy Urged

Two Resolutions in Georgia Legislature Approve President's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three resolutions have been introduced in the Georgia Legislature with regard to President Wilson's letter to Clark Howell, national Democratic committeeman for Georgia, which requests the people of Georgia to support William J. Harris for the United States Senate. Two were introduced Monday afternoon, Aug. 12, one by Senator Duke and the other by Representative Griffin of Decatur County, both approving the President's action.

Senator Joe Brown Mills of the eleventh district, introduced the third resolution in the Senate Tuesday morning, Aug. 13. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, All America is standing loyally behind the greatest of all great presidents, Woodrow Wilson, in the fight of democracy against autocracy, in the struggle of freedom against oppression; and,

"Whereas, Georgia is responsive to every demand of our leader in the fight for the freedom of man, and

"Whereas, The Georgia member of the national Democratic executive committee, in order to aid in a political contest one Georgian who is no more worthy of the United States than matters beyond misled our great leader into a Georgia political contest, where white Georgians alone have a right to enter, thereby causing discord in our ranks and encouraging autocracy over democracy; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the Senate believes that the efforts of our Georgia member of the national Democratic executive committee to draw the President of the United States into matter beyond his power or authority, are unwise and undemocratic."

Misinformation Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—Congressman Wil-

liam Schley Howard, speaking in the new Macon auditorium, Aug. 12, charged Clark Howell, national Democratic committeeman from Georgia with misinforming the President concerning the senatorial situation in this State, and announced that he would not withdraw from the race. Congressman Howard did not criticize President Wilson's endorsing William J. Harris, but took the position that his own loyal record entitles him to run for the Senate and entitles him to consideration from Georgians. He declared that the President acted on misinformation given him by designing politicians.

R. Douglas Feagin, a Macon attorney, in introducing Congressman Howard, declared that Georgians were going to exercise their constitutional prerogative and privilege of electing their own Senator, and praised Congressman Howard's record. Many men, while not voicing one word of criticism or disloyalty against President Wilson, seem to resent the interference in the state senatorial contest, and hold the opinion that they should be allowed to choose between two equally loyal candidates.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT MISSION DESCRIBED

Chairman of Party in America Says Organization Will Tell War Aims of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry L. Slobodin, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of America, speaking of the mission sent by that organization to tour the countries of the Allies, explained the object of the undertaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"The conditions among the Socialists and working classes of England, France and Italy are similar to those which immediately preceded the outbreak of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. In Italy, many defeats have been actually Russia, to make clear to European workers the true war aims of the American Government.

"The pacifist and pro-German propaganda in Europe have fostered the idea among the Socialists over there that the American people are at heart opposed to the war, and that the American Government cannot carry it on long, but will soon be obliged to withdraw. They think that America is not sincere in her part in the war, that her aim is purely selfish, and that she will soon leave Europe 'in the lurch,' that the American people are not really backing the government and President Wilson.

"The American Socialists feel that they are the ones to convince the European Socialists that America is enthusiastic and has a serious aim, in the war. They will try to dispel their false ideas and make it clear that the American Socialists are sincere in their desire to push the war to a victorious end. In America will tolerate the idea of an inconclusive peace and that the main object of the mission is to implant and propagate among the masses the 'win-the-war' idea, and the conviction that the war must be fought out until militarism is crushed and democracy made safe the world over."

Members of the mission of which A. M. Simons is chairman, include Charles Edward Russell, George D. Herron, John Spargo, Louis Kopelman and Alexander Howard. Dr. Frank Bohn and Nicholas Klein are soon to join it. Instructions given to these delegates have now been made public by William English Walling, secretary of the Social Democratic League of America. They are as follows:

"All delegates admitted to the conference must accept as the minimum peace terms of democracy the 14 principles formulated by President Wilson on Jan. 8 and the similar peace terms adopted by the Entente Socialists and the British Labor Party at London on Feb. 20.

"All delegates must recognize this war as being a war between autocracy and democracy, and must be doing all in their power to bring about the triumph of democracy.

"All delegates from autocratic countries must be using their full power for the immediate overthrow of their autocratic governments."

Mr. Walling pointed out that the importance of these instructions was clear when it was realized that without them an international Socialist conference would doubtless be composed of at least 90 per cent of Kaiserists, Bolsheviks, pro-Germans, pro-Bolsheviks, pacifist fanatics, pacifist compromisers and neutrals.

NORTHEASTERN STREET RY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Friday, by the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway Company for the right to increase its commutation fares. It asks for increases from \$2 to \$2.25 in 20-ride tickets from and to points located between Merrimac, Mass., and Amesbury, over the Salisbury town line, between Amesbury and Newburyport, over the Newburyport town line, between Newburyport and Seabrook, N. H. A \$3 charge is asked for a 20-ride ticket between Lawrence, Mass., and Salem, N. H. \$1.50 for a 20-ride ticket between Lawrence and Methuen, and between Newburyport and Newbury, Mass.

SOCIALIST PARTY SPLIT IMPENDING

Bohemians, Slovenians and Serbians in United States Are Expected to Break Away Until Pro-Germanism Is Wiped Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Owing to the refusal of the American Socialist Party, at its recent conference in this city, to declare in favor of America's stand in the war against Germany, a referendum of Bohemian, Slovenian and Serbian members is to be taken at once to determine whether these Socialists, who are vigorously pro-American, are to withdraw from the regular organization.

If the referendum which was taken soon after the notorious St. Louis platform was adopted is a guide, the Bohemians, Slovenians and Serbians will vote overwhelmingly in favor of setting up their own organization to continue at least until such a time as the war shall have been won or until the American Socialist Party purges itself of those leaders who are ignorant of true conditions in Europe or else, being informed, are pro-German in their sympathies.

The Bohemian Federation has taken the initiative. Its representative within the official organization of the national party, Joseph Novak, editor of the paper Spravednost—says that it will require about six weeks for the referendum to be completed and the votes counted. The Slovenian section of the South Slav Socialist Federation and the Serbian section of the same body, it is expected, will follow the lead of the Bohemians. All told, there are about 3500 active Bohemian, Slovenian and Serbian Socialists in the United States, and most of these live in or near Chicago.

The approaching split in the American Socialist Party has really worldwide significance, and those who understand the splendid stand taken by the Bohemians, Slovenians and Serbs predict that, out of their expected withdrawal will develop a genuine "internationalist" Socialist Party, with principles based on an appreciation of conditions in every land and among every people, whether or not these people have achieved the independence which is theirs by right.

Here is the crux of the situation. Something more than ten years ago an international congress of labor unions was held in Copenhagen. The Bohemians sent delegates. There was a great controversy. The Austrian and German delegates demanded that the Bohemians be ejected on the ground that Bohemia (a part of Austria-Hungary, albeit against the will of the Bohemians themselves) already was represented.

For the time being the Bohemians lost their fight. But the position they took—that of demanding recognition for the oppressed nationalities—eventually won the support of some of Europe's distinguished Socialists, to whom the justice in the plea appealed. The dispute was to have come before the International Socialist Congress at Vienna in 1914—but this congress was destined never to be held. The injustice against which the Bohemians, the Slovenians and Serbs had protested so long in vain flamed out in the Balkans. An attempt was made to hold the congress in Paris, and again in Stockholm, but the delegates could not assemble.

Therefore the vital question of minority recognition within the Socialist Party itself was postponed and not until the Chicago conference of the American Socialists did it approach the crisis. A few days before the national executive committee now reduced to eight—met here, the Bohemians, Slovenians and Serbs prepared a remarkable appeal setting forth what they knew of the perfidy of the imperial German and Austro-Hungarian governments in their persecution and exploitation of the "nationalities" of Southeastern Europe. The appeal called on the American Socialist Party to take a righteous stand—in effect to renounce autocracy within itself. The appeal declared that for the Central Powers to win would be to exterminate international socialism in its truest sense. It called on the party to endorse the principles enunciated by President Wilson.

The appeal was printed and a copy given each member of the national committee. It is understood that two—one from New Jersey and the other from Arkansas—were honestly in favor of coming out squarely for the war against Germany. But so far as official action was concerned, the committee did nothing and the Bohemians, Slovenians and Serbs, hopeful to the last, accepted this silence as refusal. But in the open conference of Socialist secretaries and other officials, Mr. Novak voiced similar aims and principles. It is customary for discussion to follow the various reports—such as that Mr. Novak gave on the growth of Bohemian socialism. But the moment he had done, the chairman rapped sharply with his gavel and declared that war discussion was barred. That ended it.

Now, much has been said and written about "internationalism," and the majority of the American Socialist Party professes to be "internationalist" in spirit. But against this Mr. Novak and his Bohemian associate Anton Novotny, point out that there never can be just "internationalism" until there is nationalism. These "internationalists" may talk until the end of time, say the Bohemians, and yet, unless they recognize national rights, they never will approach the demonstration of international rights. No nations on the face of the earth have tasted more of the bitter oppression, not only by capitalists, so-called, but by autocracy, and the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, than the Bohemians. Here in America, they say, the Socialists have only one problem

—that of "capitalism." But in Southeastern Europe capitalism joins hands with autocracy and the two unite with the church in denying to the common people the human rights that are theirs. The Bohemians, Slovenians and Serbs, who have taken what may thus be called the "New internationalist" stand, support their arguments by the action of the Inter-Allied Socialist and Labor Conference, which was held in London last spring. This conference saw how rights must be respected and, like the conference, the Bohemians, Slovenians and Serbs, endorse President Wilson's war and peace aims and apply themselves most heartily toward the promotion of the League of Nations.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. FOLK REMOVED

Defense Council of Missouri Disavows Statement Attributed to Senatorial Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—On the eve of the Missouri primary election, W. F. Saunders, secretary of the Missouri State Council of Defense, sent out a statement charging Joseph W. Folk, candidate for the Democratic United States senatorial nomination, with making remarks disparaging the patriotism of Missourians. The statement was immediately disavowed by members of the council, and Mr. Folk was notified that the statement would be paid for expenditures until all senatorial candidates absolved the council of all blame in the matter.

The incident is now in the way of being closed. Chairman F. B. Mumford has disavowed all responsibility, and has asked all the senatorial candidates to exonerate the council in order that its war work be not hindered. He has received a reply from Mr. Folk, in which it is stated that such exoneration is given with the understanding that Secretary Saunders and Robert Glenn, who made the report on which the Saunders statement was based, be replaced. Mr. Folk also insists that all members of the council who aided and abetted in the issuance of the statement be removed from the organization.

At the time of the incident, Secretary Saunders insisted that it was authorized by Governor F. D. Gardner, as "honorary president of the council," and by Chairman Mumford. Mr. Mumford disclaims any such action, and Governor Gardner refuses to make a definite statement. In the meanwhile, the primaries have passed into Missouri political history. Mr. Folk winning the Democratic nomination over Senator Wilfley, the report having the effect of a "roorback" on Senator Wilfley's chances. Senator Wilfley denied any knowledge of what appears to have been a political plot, and has wired the council exonerating it. Chairman Mumford has asked Selden P. Spencer, the Republican senatorial nominee, for a statement of exoneration in order that the record of the organization may be cleared.

ARMY OF WORKMEN FOR ORDNANCE PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—An army of 20,000 workmen is being mobilized for the construction of the Neville Island ordnance plant, on which actual construction work is soon to start. Barracks and houses will be provided for the workmen. L. T. Fawcett, formerly city engineer here, will be in charge of erecting 4000 dwellings, while the barracks his department will provide, will accommodate 100 workers each.

Iron and steel interests now understand that \$100,000,000 is to be expended on the mammoth project as against an initial estimated expenditure of from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000, owing to the bigger gun program called for. Forging presses being manufactured here for the ordnance plant will be ready for delivery in about 11 months.

OLD PARTIES UNITE TO BEAT SOCIALISTS

Democrats and Republicans in Four New York State Congressional Districts Join in the Support of Fusion Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the effort to obtain a 100 per cent Americanism and win-the-war determination in the House of Representatives, Democrats and Republicans in four congressional districts where Socialists have been strong at other elections, will this year unite in the support of fusion candidates. The National Security League, which has urged this procedure, will cooperate in the campaign to bring about their election. These districts are the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and the twentieth. In the twelfth Meyer London who has been consistently opposed to the war, is running for reelection. In the last election the Socialists in his district polled a larger vote than either the Democrats or the Republicans. Algeron Lee is the Socialist nominee in the thirteenth district, in which his party is not nearly so strong as in the others of the quarter. Lee, with Morris Hillquit, was refused a passport to attend the Socialist conference in Stockholm. Scott Nearing is the candidate of the Socialists of the fourteenth, which is also a rather weak district, comparatively speaking. Morris Hillquit of the twentieth, with Algeron Lee, was denied a passport to the Stockholm meeting. He was defeated in the mayoralty election of 1917, although he polled a surprisingly large vote for his party. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party which adopted an anti-war platform at its St. Louis convention, and has been consistently opposed to the war and war measures ever since. It is felt to be extremely important to prevent such men as London and Hillquit from occupying seats in the House of Representatives of the United States, according to the fusionists who have united forces to accomplish this one object. Hillquit's twentieth district is next to London's twelfth, the strongest of the four strongly socialist districts.

"The National Security League does not feel that in having proposed fusion in these districts its duty is wholly discharged," said Charles D. Orth, chairman of the League's Congressional Campaign Committee, in a letter to both the Republican and Tammany leaders: "If it appears that the help of the league can be used in assisting the election in these districts of the fusion candidates, I will be very glad to request the authority of the executive committee to extend such assistance, which would be in the form of distributing literature and utilizing the services of the league's large corps of speakers. Such action would be impossible were it not for the fact that the patriotic cooperation which has been so wisely decided upon is strictly non-partisan, which is a fundamental condition of the work of our committee."

Among Socialists running for Congress in other districts are Ellnor Byrnes, a lawyer; Fanny Witherspoon; Pauline Newman, and Theresa Malkiel who has run for alderman, though unsuccessfully, at other elections. Samuel Beardsley, Julius Halpern, George Frazer Miller and Patrick J. Murphy are also candidates.

MONTEREY DRY ZONE TO CLOSE 30 SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

MONTEREY, Cal.—The five-mile dry zone which was drawn around Monterey Presidio by order of the Secretary of War on June 17, but which was not put into effect, is now declared operative by the United States Attorney-General, according to Assistant United States Attorney, James E. Colston. The order will be enforced at once, said Mr. Colston, and will close about 30 saloons and will apply to the Hotel Delmonico.

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CAPE COD CANAL TO BE IMPROVED

Taking Over of Waterway by
the United States Government
Followed by Steps to Make It
Available for Coal Barges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Increased and more efficient service is promised for the Cape Cod Canal by Arthur L. Crowley, who has been named general agent by William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, since the canal was taken over by the government of the United States. Deepening of the canal to a minimum depth of 23 feet is an important improvement the General Agent announces in a circular just made public. This will enable 10,000,000 of the 12,000,000 tons of coal for Boston and points north which have been moved annually around Cape Cod to be moved through the canal. One dredge is already at work deepening the canal and other dredges are soon to be placed at work. General Agent Crowley announces the retention of Capt. H. L. Colbeth of Buzzards Bay, as resident manager of the waterway.

"With the shelling of a coal fleet last month," says General Agent Crowley, "and the taking over of the canal by proclamation of the President, plans which have been carefully studied were immediately put into effect." He goes on to tell about the deepening of the canal and how much that will mean to Boston and New England both in facilitating shipments of coal and marine commerce in general. Tugs for towing boats without power through the canal have been secured. The statement continues:

When it is considered that the use of this canal makes the route between Boston and New York practically an inside route, and that by using the canal as compared with the outside route, the coal trade will save about 56 nautical, or 65 statute miles, it has been estimated there will be a saving of from 18 to 20 per cent in the time of vessels from the coal ports to Boston and New England ports north of Cape Cod, and this does not take into consideration the submarine interference.

The canal route makes it possible to make a large volume of coal in box barges. There is now a surplus of this type of barge available, while there is a shortage of every other class of equipment. These barges can also be built in about one-third of the time, and at about one-third of the expense of the modern sea-going barge, and can be operated at about one-fourth of the cost.

Regularity of service means much not only in the operation of the waterway, but to the railroads and the ports. It is not unusual after the middle of October for steamers, tugs and barges to be delayed several days in Vineyard Sound, and it is understood there have been times when as many as 100 craft have been tied up. This means that vessels arrive at eastern ports beyond the capacity of the unloading piers, and beyond the capacity of the car equipment to handle. When these vessels are delayed, then the coal is piled up at the dumping piers in New York and New Jersey, and the effect of this congestion is extended back to the mines, the net result being a reduction in the annual coal movement.

Whatever prejudices may have heretofore existed as to the use of the canal will no doubt be overcome through use, and the very fact that the United States Railroad Administration has taken over the operation of the canal in this emergency should in itself restore confidence that its operation will be maintained at the highest standard possible.

PROTEST AGAINST DOUBLE INCOME TAX

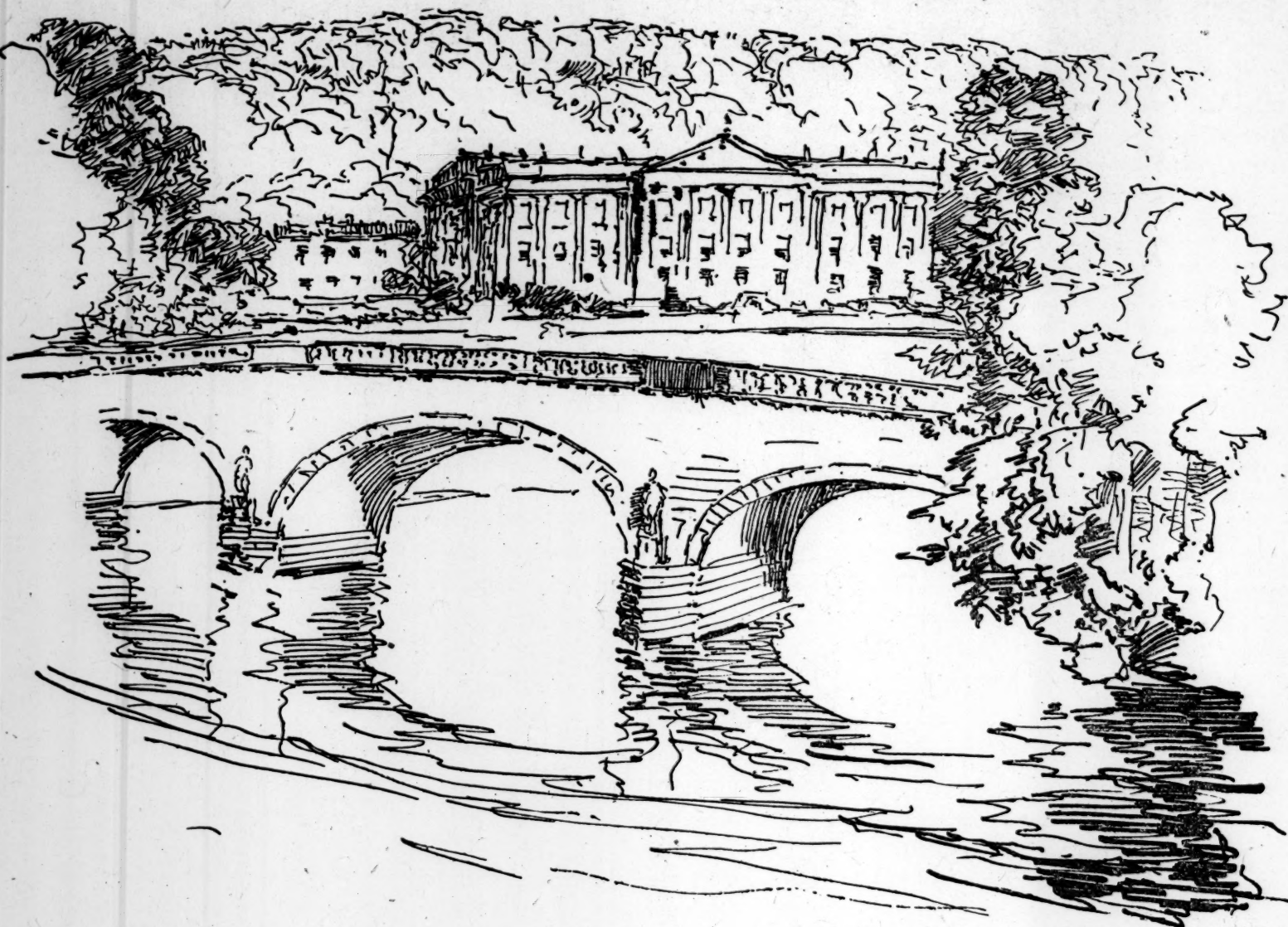
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The American residents in this city have forwarded a petition to Washington to relieve them from the necessity of paying both the Canadian and the United States income taxes. At a meeting of prominent Americans held here yesterday, it was pointed out that American citizens residing in Canada are doubly taxed; that is, they are obliged to pay the full income tax to the Canadian Government and the full tax to the government of the United States. If Congress carries out its present intention, Americans resident in Canada are faced with the necessity of paying about 20 per cent of their total income in income taxes. "It is eminently unjust that we should have to pay a double tax," said W. D. Galvin, chairman of the petition committee. "I believe, and all Americans will agree with me, that it is right and proper that we should pay taxes to the Canadian Government, on the income derived from investments in Canada, or on salaries earned in this country. We are willing to pay our full share of taxes to one or the other government, but we feel that it is manifestly unfair that we should be taxed in full by both."

SOLDIERS' PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Army and Navy Veterans Association is advocating a straight payment of \$2 a day for all soldiers instead of the present \$1.10. This is to offset the demand for a minimum separation allowance for soldiers' dependents of \$100 a month, demanded by the Trade and Labor Council. If the soldiers' pay is raised to \$2 a day then the soldiers could double their assigned pay, giving \$30 monthly to their dependents instead of \$15. A resolution to this effect has been forwarded to Ottawa.



Chatsworth, the Derbyshire seat of the Duke of Devonshire

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

CHATSWORTH AND ITS HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"A bright diamond set in an ignoble jet," was Cotton's description of Chatsworth at a time when nature was somewhat at a discount, or at any rate was not understood or appreciated in her wild and stern moods. The contrast between the barren moors, the "black heaths, wild rocks, bleak crags and naked hills" and the smiling luxuriant wooded valley of the Derwent in which Chatsworth stands, was always a subject of wonderment to visitors to the Derbyshire home of the Dukes of Devonshire. Wordsworth felt it and expressed himself in verse:

Chatsworth! the stately mansion and the pride
Of thy domain, strange contrast do present
To house and home in many a craggy
rent
Of the wild Peak: whose new-born waters
glide
Through fields whose thrifty occupants
abide
As in a dear and chosen banishment.
With every semblance of entire content.

For a very long stretch of time, extending back to and beyond the Norman Conquest, a human habitation has existed where now stands stately Chatsworth. Chetel the Saxon was lord of the manor before Hastings was fought, and three centuries later there arose, overlooking the Derwent, the half stone and timber house of the Leches, which house passed to the Agards and was sold by them to Sir William Cavendish in 1556-7. This Sir William was the Cavendish who married the famous Bess of Hardwick and, selling his lands in Suffolk and the south of England, migrated to Derbyshire. But there were Cavendishes in that part of the country three centuries before Sir William proved so docile to the wishes of his improved wife. Among the many achievements of her very full life was the building of the Tudor Chatsworth. Bess of Hardwick's new house took the place of the manor of the Agards, and was in its turn swept away after the Civil Wars to make room for a new and far grander palace, the building of which occupied the leisure of the Earl of Devonshire, William Cavendish, banished from the court of James II for having brawled with an old enemy, Colonel Culpeper, in Whitehall Palace. The Earl was not only banished but fined by venal judges the sum of £30,000 for his share in the disturbance. Happily for him the change of dynasty occurred which placed William of Orange on the English throne, and the Earl was remitted his exorbitant fine and made Duke of Devonshire in 1694.

The Cavendishes are one of the great Whig families of England, a fact to which the inscription cut in the marble over the fireplace of the great hall at Chatsworth bears witness: this well beloved ancestral home of the Cavendishes—sedes has paternas dilectissimas—was begun in the year of English freedom, 1688. The family has contributed many notable men—statesmen, soldiers, navigators, explorers, mathematicians—to the history of the country, and Chatsworth, if its full records and chronicles were available, would be found to have welcomed within its portals as large a host of historical and interesting personages as any great house in England.

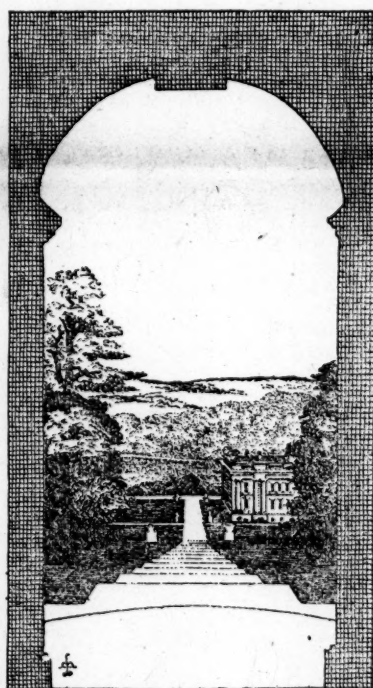
One of the early Cavendishes who lived before Chatsworth had begun to build or even to be thought of, a certain Richard, achieved for himself a reputation of fidelity to a fallen master, and was so evidently unworried and of so rare a character as to make the little that can be known of him interesting. He was a gentleman usher of Cardinal Wolsey and particularly trusted by his master, who gave him important work and appreciated the devotion which had made Richard Cavendish leave home and children

for his sake. Through mistaking Richard for his younger brother William, it has been stated by some chroniclers that after Wolsey had passed away at Leicester, Mr. Cavendish immediately entered the King's service and benefited by the dissolution of the monasteries. As a matter of fact, Richard after tending his master to the end, without wage or any hope of preferment, came to Court to receive from Henry VIII the not very royally generous gift of "six of Wolsey's best cart horses, with a cart to carry his stuff and five marks for his cost home-wards; also £10 of unpaid wages, and £20 for a reward." Richard Cavendish then turned "homewards" to his manor of Cavendish Overhill in Suffolk, musing of the days when, a trusted servant of a powerful master, he had accompanied Wolsey and the King in the year of the splendid embassy into France. It was he, and not his popular and successful brother William, who wrote the life of Cardinal Wolsey, for in literature and the compiling of the life Richard found solace when, with the passing of Wolsey and Sir Thomas More and the old order in England, the world became to him both desolate and unkind.

Bess of Hardwick's Chatsworth had hardly finished building before it became one of Mary, Queen of Scots' prisons, and at different times during the many years which preceded the final scene of Mary's career at Fotheringay, the Queen of Scots was a more or less closely guarded prisoner under the watchful care of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. During the reign of the three first Stuarts, Chatsworth becomes connected in a curious way characteristic of the times with the life of Thomas Hobbes the philosopher, and the most remarkable thinker of the period between Bacon and Locke. Hobbes, a native of Malmesbury, became a member of the Chatsworth household when quite a young man and remained with the Cavendishes, with but short intervals, through his entire life first as tutor and then as friend. Thomas, "the Crowe," as his school fellows called him because of his black hair, showed a marked disposition for learning, and was sent to Oxford for a course of studies at Magdalen Hall. He did nothing very much at the university, but showed a good deal of perseverance in attracting Jack-daws by the baiting of counters with parings of cheese—the Jack-daws apparently responding to the attraction

proved so attractive to Thomas, Hobbes that he forgot a good deal of Latin, and would have forgotten it all but for the pocket Caesar which he read in ante rooms waiting for his pupil. It fell to Hobbes to accompany two successive Cavendishes on the grand tours of the continent customary for young men as a finish to their education. The first took place in 1610 and the second in 1630. Hobbes had then become famous on the Continent as an original thinker and the author of several treatises.

He visited Galileo in Florence, the great man having at that time fallen a prisoner in the hands of the Inqui-



Chatsworth in the valley

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

sition. Hobbes "extremely venerated him not only because of his prodigious wit but for his sweetness of nature and manners." There was a sympathetic bond between the great Italian and the Englishman for they were both in bad odor with the "ecclesiastical" Hobbes numbered several of the French philosophers among his friends, and Aubrey has an amusing comment on his acquaintance with Descartes. "Mr. Hobbes was wont to

with John Selden arose through the sending by the author of a well-bound copy of "The Leviathan" to the author of "Table Talk," who told the messenger that he did not know Mr. Hobbes, but had heard much of his worth and he should be very glad to be acquainted with him. A similar presentation of "The Leviathan" made to Charles, Prince of Wales, in Paris, after his overthrow at Worcester, was not so well received. In fact it raised a hornet's nest of indignant royalists and malicious priests round Hobbes' head. "The Leviathan" was said to contain subversive doctrines favorable to Cromwell, and the author, in spite of the inclement winter conditions, was only too glad to cross to England where he could at least publish his works without persecution. He at first settled in Fetter Lane, but soon once more entered the household of the Earl of Devonshire, who also had returned to England and was living in retirement at Latimer, in Buckinghamshire, with occasional visits to his town house, Little Salisbury House in the Strand.

Hobbes fully appreciated the wealth of books which his patron placed at his disposal in his country home. There was no house in which a man needed a university less than at Chatsworth—Hobbes once said, yet London was the place of his predilection, for he found there, as he had in Paris, plentiful opportunity for association with the prominent men of the period. The poets Waller and Davenant, Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and John Selden among many others were his friends and constant associates. But the winter of 1659 he seems to have spent entirely at Chatsworth, dining at eleven, spending his whole afternoon immersed in the library and ending his day with some physical exercises, sometimes singing songs when he had made sure all the doors were carefully closed and everybody had retired for the night.

From portraits of the philosopher and details let fall in his writings by contemporaries Shosthouse has woven a portrait of Thomas Hobbes as he appeared to John Inglesant when he was taken by Father Hall to visit him, for reasons best known to the Jesuit. "...inquiring for Mr. Hobbes, they were shown into a large handsome room full of books, where a gentleman was sitting whose appearance struck Inglesant very much. He was tall and very erect, with a square mallet-shaped head and ample forehead. He wore a small red moustache, that curled upward, and a small tuft of hair upon his chin. His eyes were hazel and full of life and spirit, and when he spoke they shone with lively light; when he was witty and laughed the lids closed over them so that they could hardly be seen, but when he was serious and in earnest they expanded to their full orb, and penetrated, as it seemed, to the farthest limit of thought. He was dressed in a coat of black velvet lined with fur, and wore long boots of Spanish leather laced with ribbon."

Hobbes' reconciliation with the Prince of Wales was effected through Aubrey's good offices, when the Prince, then Charles II entered his capital at the Restoration. Hobbes having spent the summer at his lord's house in the Strand, meditating during the long hours of his leisure, in "the portico in the garden," repaired to Chatsworth for the winter and received a letter from Aubrey in March, informing him of the approaching arrival of the King, his master, and calling on him to be in London before his arrival. Hobbes came up to London in May and it was "about two or three days after his Majesty's happy return, that, as he was passing in his coach through the Strand, Mr. Hobbes standing at Little Salisbury Gate, the king espied him, put up his hat very kindly to him, and asked him how he did." After that the King saw a good deal of Mr. Hobbes, for his smart repartees amused him and an order was given that the philosopher should be given free access to his Majesty. In the Eighteenth Century Horace



The village of Baslow on the border of Chatsworth Park

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

from a great distance in the air and as far as Osney Abbey. But Hobbes got his degree and preserved a sufficiently good character to be recommended by the Master of Magdalen to the Earl of Devonshire, at that time still Sir William Cavendish, as fitted for the post of part companion, part tutor to his young son.

There was only two years difference between the age of master and pupil, and at first the riding and the hawk-

say that had Monsieur Des Cartes (for whom he had a high respect) kept himself to geometrie, he had been the best geometer in the world; but he could not pardon him for his writing in defence of transubstantiation, which he knew was absolutely against his opinion and done merely to put a compliment on the Jesuits." In England Hobbes' friendship included such men as Clarendon, Sidney Godolphin and Falkland. His friendship

WAR CHEST TEST MADE IN ILLINOIS

Reports on the Recent Red Cross
Fund Campaign Give Greatest
Credit for Success to the Non-
War Chest Communities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—War-chest advocates will not find encouragement for their method of raising funds in the experience of Illinois during the recent Red Cross war-fund campaign, judging from the report made to central division headquarters of the Red Cross in this city. The State made a handsome showing, but it was the chapters operating independently of war chests which have the credit.

For the State, outside of the city of Chicago, \$3,783,949.04 was raised. As the quota was \$2,608,200, the over-subscription amounted to \$1,175,749.04. This sum was reported by 132 chapters or cities, of which only 14 have the war-chest plan. Of these 14 war-chest communities, one did not meet its quota until July, six gave exactly what they were asked to give, six slightly over-subscribed, and one did not quite make its quota.

The total over-subscription of the six war-chest communities which reported over-subscriptions amounted to \$16,421.15. Therefore, the balance of the entire over-subscription of \$1,175,749.04 was made by chapters not employing the war-chest plan. Only seven of the non-war-chest communities failed to meet their quotas, and their deficits amounted to only \$14,813.

The result of the campaign proves to the central division managers that the war chest tends to restrict the giving impulses of the people. The meager over-subscription in six of the war-chest communities emphasizes this. Another important objection to the war chest was the failure of most of such places to put out the Red Cross publicity statement designed to inform the people of past expenditures—an account of stewardship, so to speak.

In many instances, chapters relying upon war chests or patriotic funds wrote the campaign managers that they did not want any posters, literature, speakers, etc., or that such as had already been sent had been discarded or would be returned. The national Red Cross officials had specially requested full distribution of posters, so that correct information about the Red Cross would be disseminated.

It is pointed out to those cities with war chests where good showings were made, that they had the advantage of the public interest, created by the Red Cross campaign week, to fill their chests. The Red Cross made elaborate preparations for its campaign week, receiving cordial cooperation from periodicals of national circulation, billboard organizations, public officials and the daily press, and all of this generated a wave of philanthropy which finally resulted in a gift of nearly \$180,000,000 in the nation. War-chest cities timed their campaigns, in many instances, with this Red Cross campaign, and rode this wave for all it was worth, deriving not only enough funds for their Red Cross quotas, but for other organizations later on.

The question has been asked, What would some of these war-chest cities have accomplished if they had started their own campaigns without such preparation by the Red Cross? A real test of such cities would be to launch their campaigns independently. Some war-chest cities did this, it is conceded, and have raised the necessary funds, but the educational benefit of the individual campaigns is lost.

Nothing in the recent war-fund campaign happened to cause a change in the opposition to the war-chest plan at central division headquarters of the Red Cross.

FEDERAL RESERVE EXAMINERS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board on Friday appointed John A. Will and W. W. Paddock federal reserve examiners. Mr. Will has been auditor of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis and Mr. Paddock was Federal Reserve Bank Examiner at Philadelphia.

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ARGENTINA RICH IN PREHISTORIC RELICS

Geological Study by Dr. Ameghino Leads Him to Express Theory That Country Is Cradle of the Huge Mammals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—It is impossible to write definitely about the geology of Argentina, not for want of material, but on account of the diversity of the opinions held by geologists as to the relative ages of the Argentine strata and the place of such strata in the accepted table of succession of geological periods.

When Dr. Burmeister, the first director of the National Museum of Buenos Aires, studied the subject, he wrote with the one object of describing what he saw, in order to contribute to the general sum of knowledge of the geology of the world. He never tried to represent any of his discoveries or ideas as of special value, because they were based on objects found in this country and not in Europe. Unfortunately, Dr. Burmeister's example has not been followed of recent years, and many Argentine geologists, notably Dr. Ameghino, have neither been so modest nor so reserved in their claims as the great master just mentioned. Hence it is that questions of Argentine geology and paleontology are at present very difficult of discussion.

Dr. Ameghino upheld a theory which identified the Argentine Pampas with the garden of Eden. In other words, instead of recognizing that the principal animals of the world, including man, have been developed in past ages in other parts of the world and ultimately migrated to Argentina, or even admitting that the animals of Argentina have developed on their own lines, while the animals of other countries were independently pursuing their evolutionary course, Dr. Ameghino held that the cradle of the large mammals and mankind is to be found in Argentina, from which country they have spread over the surface of the world.

Argentine paleontologists assert that they have discovered the fossil remains of man and other large animals in strata of great age and that they are justified in maintaining the claim of Dr. Ameghino. The views of that geologist are not accepted—either as to the age of the strata in Argentina or as to the nature of the fossils discovered by the leading geologists of Europe and North America, but in Argentina, it has come to be almost a question of patriotism to be of the school of Ameghino.

In geological parlance, South and Central America constitute the realm of Neogene and, during the Pleistocene period, this realm was peopled by a wonderful fauna. Amongst them were horses, mastodons, a race of giant ungulates called toxodonts, glyptodonts and gigantic sloths, as the megatherium and the mylodon. Previous to the time of the Miocene period, South America was entirely disconnected from the northern half of the continent.

Argentina is today noted for the possession among its fauna of more than its share of marsupials or pouched animals, rodents and, particularly, the edentata, which include the armadillos, anteaters and sloths. All these orders are well represented in the fossil fauna of the Pampas, as well as the ungulates or hoofed animals. The comadrejas in South America are the marsupials of the southern continent, corresponding to the opossums of North America. They share, with the kangaroos and allied animals of Australia, the privilege of bringing their young into the world in an immature state and completing what would otherwise be the ante-natal stage in pouches or folds of the skin, in which are found nipples to which the young attach themselves.

In various parts of this country fossil remains of the ancestors of the comadrejas are found. Secretary Cayetano Rovero in Volume XXV of the "Annals of the Museum of Buenos Aires" described and referred to these fossil remains. They have been found in almost all the principal deposits of fossils which have been studied, namely, the North Patagonia in the vicinity of the Gulf of San Antonio, Monte Hermoso and Chapalmalan, as well as Mar del Plata and Miramar, Ensenada, San Pedro and Baradero, in the excavations for the Port of Buenos Aires, Paraná, San Carlos in the Province of Mendoza, etc.

The toxodon was a giant ungulate at least as large as a rhinoceros. Although there are now several species recognized, the first toxodon was discovered by Darwin whilst on his celebrated voyage in the Beagle. The skull was found by him and described by Owen, the great comparative anatomist. Darwin was the first to point out the importance of Monte Hermoso, which has since become one of the most famous hunting grounds for paleontologists. There are now many fossils of toxodontia in the museums of the world and Buenos Aires and La Plata museums are well provided with specimens.

It is now possible, therefore, to have a definite idea of the appearance of the toxodon. It was probably not unlike a giant guinea pig, but it belonged to the order of ungulates, or hoofed animals.

TEACHING ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Small libraries for foreigners trying to learn the English language are being sent out to various points in Alberta by A. Fitzpatrick, secretary of the Canadian Reading Camp Association. The books were purchased from the provincial government, and consist of primers, readers, and simple stories.

An instruction camp is being opened at Drumheller for the non-English-speaking miners. I. Keyfitz, a senior student of Toronto University, will be the instructor in this camp. The activities of the Reading Camp Association in Alberta this year are being confined mostly to the extra gangs on railway lines engaged in ballasting and maintenance. Seven men are employed giving their off time to the instruction of foreigners. The work of the organization has been seriously affected by war conditions, no military eligibles being employed since the war began. The association is publishing a handbook for foreigners, comprising 100 easy lessons in English and a vocabulary of 800 simple words. This will be distributed among the Swedish, French, Russian, Yiddish, Ruthenian and Italian learners. A feature of the work which is now given special attention is an agitation against the bunk-house system all over Canada. The conditions in the lumber and mining camps where men are compelled to live herded together in bunks, call for reform, and the association is endeavoring to create a sentiment among employers in favor of substituting the boarding-house system in its stead. Separate compartments or tents are recommended as the proper accommodation for workmen, and a request to that effect will be made in due course.

MENNONITES MAY MOVE TO CANADA

Sale of Large Tracts in South Dakota Said to Bear Out Reports of Plan to Leave Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—Additional sales of large tracts of colony lands in South Dakota by Mennonites bear out rumors which have been in circulation for some months that these people are planning to move to Western Canada. The colonists have become dissatisfied because their young men of military age have been summoned to the colors in the selective draft, they being "conscientious objectors" to all forms of military service and strongly opposed to war.

The latest sale of a large tract in South Dakota by Russian-German Mennonites involves what is known as the Rosedale colony, situated in Hanson County. The colony lands, which embrace about 3800 acres, were purchased by a syndicate of Brookings, S. D., men, who will in the near future cut the colony lands up into farms of 160 or 320 acres and sell them to individual buyers. The amount paid for the tract is said to have been \$31,000. The purchasers secure all the live stock except 40 head of horses.

The recent sale of other colony lands in Beadle, Sanborn and Spink counties bears out the belief that the Russian-Germans have fully decided to leave South Dakota. They already own land in Western Canada, which doubtless was purchased with a view to being occupied by them soon.

Paul Gross is president and preacher of the Rosedale organization, which is a branch of the Hutterite Bruder Gemeinde Society, originating in Bon Homme County, S. D., where the first Mennonites arrived during the early seventies. The trustee and "boss" of this branch is Jacob Hofer, who has been remarkably successful in carrying on the financial business of the colony, and under his administration the Rosedale branch has become more progressive and nearer Americanized than most of the other colonies. It is reported that Mr. Hofer was opposed to the sale of the colony lands, but that the members were influenced by the preacher, Paul Gross, and voted to sell.

Hofer, being more progressive than many of the older members, was in favor of lending all aid possible to the government in the war against German Prussianism. But the influence of the preacher with the older members was greater than his, and the religious teachings of three hundred years had brought about such an abhorrence of all things having to do with war that the members could not be prevailed upon to lend assistance to the government.

Owing to the refusal of the colonists to assist the government in any manner in the war, they have become very unpopular with the patriotic residents of Hanson County and the other counties in which the colonies are situated. The members of the colonies work hard and are decidedly thrifty, but they have lived altogether apart and with no question, has aided greatly in making them unpopular with the average American.

GERMAN SOCIETY ACTIVITY SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Though the officers of the Minnesota German-American Alliance, following the revoking of their national charter, gave out statements saying that their meetings in this State had ended, there are indications that they are preparing to renew their work of propaganda for Germanism in public offices and for German kultur in the schools, as soon as the war is ended.

Chief of these indications is the recent filing for record in the office of the register of deeds of Ramsey County, of an amendment to the articles of incorporation of the German Society of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The amendment bore the names of Julius Moersch as president of the society and of Gust Mussgang as secretary. Mr. Moersch was president of the German-American Alliance, state branch, before its charter was revoked by the federal government. The German-American Alliance never had a state charter, nor was it incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR AND HIS ATTITUDE

Executive Who Is Candidate for United States Senate Declares for "America First"—Against Any "Entangling Alliances"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago is heading into public notice again through his candidacy for the United States Senate. His attitude toward the war is partly set forth in his platform. Things are now clearing up over the world to the point that if anyone were now to ask again regarding this son of a pioneer Chicagoan, "What is the reason for Mayor Thompson's attitude?" a question which was asked insistently 12 months ago, the answer, as proffered by one local observer, might be, "He is simply suffering from a touch of Sinn Féin."

"America first," declares the weekly organ of the Mayor, which is to be his chief press support in Chicago during the campaign. "America first" characterizes the Mayor's platform and his important utterances of a year ago.

In Ireland the Sinn Féin cry "Ireland first." In Australia Archbishop Mannix raises the Sinn Féin standard of "Australia first." Canada also has had its "Canada first" faction in Quebec.

Mayor Thompson is against "entangling alliances." He stands for isolation. He regrets America's joining hands with European nations. He would carry out these agreements because already covenanted—but no more. He thinks America could have been kept out of war and would not be in it today but for what he regards the bungling statesmanship of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress.

There is, of course, some reason for the Mayor's position on the war, which, so far as this bureau is able to judge, does not express by any means the views of the majority of the Mayor's citizens, who are wholeheartedly for the war, see great moral issue in it, delight to associate with the Allies, and are not fearful of any entanglements as a result. Pro-German sympathy hardly seems possible in a man of his connections and previous environment.

The Sinn Féin movement in Ireland and Australia, together with the "Canada first" sentiment in Quebec, have been strongly marked by Roman Catholic support. It is interesting to observe that in Chicago the religious issue came out sharply in the last mayoralty election. Mayor Thompson, it is now generally agreed, owed his overwhelming success primarily to the fact that he was a Protestant. His opponent for the first office in the city was generally recognized as a strong Roman Catholic, who has since become vice-president and general manager of the Associated (Roman) Catholic Charities of Chicago, is apparently in close touch with the Knights of Columbus, and was prominent in devising a plan and in urging its adoption for organizing Chicago's war work, which would create a Knights of Columbus committee along with Liberty Loan, food conservation, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other committees in every neighborhood organization of Chicago. Chicago has had much experience with Roman Catholic influences next to the mayoralty for a number of years and did not wait to elect a Roman Catholic to its highest office. Along the same line it might be added that shortly prior to this mayoralty election Roger Sullivan, prominent Democratic leader of Chicago, ran for the United States Senate, but was defeated again largely on the sectarian issue. Mr. Sullivan being also a Roman Catholic.

PLEASURE CAR OUTPUT SUSPENSION FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Every sign in manufacturing circles here points to an early and virtually complete restriction of the output of pleasure automobiles. Auto tire manufacturers for August and September have been directed by federal authorities to restrict their output of tubes and cases, under six inches in diameter, to 50 per cent of their output for the corresponding months of the previous year.

Allocations of steel to the non-war automobile manufacturers virtually have stopped and will completely terminate at the end of the year, according to warnings from the War Industries Board. Auto-makers who have laid in supplies of steel stand a good chance of having their stocks confiscated, owing to the demand for steel for war uses far in excess of current output.

How critical is the steel situation from the viewpoint of supply, is reflected in the output figures for the Youngstown district for the week ended Aug. 10, collected under the direction of the American Iron & Steel Institute, showing that production averaged 20 per cent below rated capacity of steel-making units for that period. The seriousness of this situation is evident when it is realized that steel production here is normally at the rate of more than 6,000,000 tons annually.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE TO GET UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KINGSTON, R. I.—The United States War Department through Adjutant-General McCain has given the Rhode Island State College authority to announce that a unit of the new enlisted Students Army Training Corps would be established at the institution with the opening of the regular college year.

As all members of the S. A. T. C. unit at the college will be supplied with uniforms and equipment by the government, the men will receive much help in securing an education by joining the new student corps.

With the close of the present period of trade instruction to the 250 drafted men from Massachusetts about Sept. 7, the college will have trained 500 national army men as machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, truck drivers and electricians.

ORDER TO DROP GERMAN OPPOSED

Nebraska Council of Defense Rule Regarding Use of Language in Church Disobeyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Some opposition is developing to the recent order of the State Council of Defense forbidding the use of the German language in any church services. Several instances have been reported to the council where ministers have held only brief services in English and longer in German, on the ground that a larger part of their worshippers are Germans who do not understand or speak English and who cannot obey the council order of "if you don't know the English language, learn it."

Several other cases are reported where the members of German congregations have announced that they will not attend any services so long as that order is in force. Investigation has developed that in all of these cases most of the members understand English. In one place a demand has been made that the Germans be forced to go to church whether they want to or not.

One of these cases was brought to the attention of the Attorney-General by citizens of North Loup, where a German Lutheran wrote a letter to the newspapers saying that the congregation would not attend services unless they were in German. The Attorney-General was asked to bring prosecutions. He replied:

"There is no law prohibiting the use of any language in the State, but it is highly preferable that, so far as possible, one desist from the use of the German language. With reference to the demand that individuals be required to attend church, of course, that cannot be done, because it would be in clear violation of the very foundation of the liberties of our government. It would seem that those who stay away by reason of anger are of themselves violating the Holy Writ, because they should not permit anger within themselves to arise under any conditions. Those who stay away for such reasons are in much greater need of attending divine service than the remainder of the citizens of the country."

"If they are staying away in view of the decision of the lawful authorities and in opposition to the general consensus of opinion one may well question the sincerity of such people, in their protestations of loyalty to the country. Although the offense is a grave one, the offense as indicated is not of itself sufficient to warrant prosecution. It is impossible they are standing in their own light and will undoubtedly live to regret the very awkward position in which they have placed themselves and I hope they will, in the near future, change their erroneous attitude."

BATTERY PARK PLAN ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is a matter of great satisfaction to most New Yorkers to know that historic Battery Park will not be used as a site for a government building. It was largely through the efforts of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Defense Society, members of which were zealous in their attempts to thwart the original plan to house the numerous United States government offices on this spot, that the project has been abandoned. They have been instrumental in proving to the city officials that the scattered government offices could be accommodated elsewhere than on the park grounds, which in addition to their old associations are an oasis for thousands who live in the congested parts of lower New York. While the War Department still reserves the right to use the park, the assistant Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell in a recent statement to the Women's Auxiliary of the American Defense Society, rescinded the plans first made.

At present the government offices in this city are distributed through 22 buildings in various parts of the city, and it seems most necessary for them to be centralized under one roof to facilitate their work.

BRIDGEPORT PAY RATE PUZZLES WAR BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unable to determine wage awards for workers in 58 plants of Bridgeport, Conn., the War Labor Board met in executive session on Friday with Otto M. Eidlitz, director of the housing bureau of the Department of Labor sitting as umpire. Some 50,000 workers will be affected by the decision, which will be made by Mr. Eidlitz on the failure of the board members to reach a unanimous decision. The labor members of the board are understood to insist on a minimum wage being established instead of a per cent increase of wages.

LABOR PARTY IN MINNESOTA FIGHT

Conference at St. Paul to Determine Its Policies in November Election—The Non-Partisan League Promises to Be Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The latest element to enter the political situation in Minnesota is the Labor Party, if party it can be called, which will hold a conference in St. Paul about Aug. 24, to determine on its policies at the November election. At the recent meeting of the Federation of Labor at Virginia, Minn., after a speech made to the labor men by Arthur LeSueur, counsel for the National Non-Partisan League, it was decided to hold this meeting. A conference of leaders of the Non-Partisan League will be held here about the same time, when the farmers' representatives will take up the question of retrieving their defeat at the Republican primaries, when their candidates for every state office, except Clerk of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislature were beaten decisively.

The league promises to be a factor at the election, at least in the legislative contests, in which it nominated a candidate in nearly every district in Minnesota. Officers of the organization and its newspaper organs profess to be well satisfied with the primary results, and are promising their supporters a Legislature controlled by the farmers. If they succeed in fulfilling this promise, their accomplishment will be a large one, as state senators are elected next fall for four-year terms and league control now means control for four years in the upper House at least. The proposed amalgamation with the labor men, of course, is with the object of corraling some of the seats from the cities.

The race for governor will be between Governor J. A. A. Burnquist and Fred E. Wheaton of Minneapolis, former chairman of his party's state central committee and prominent in fraternal society circles, with a possibility that the Non-Partisan League will nominate a candidate by petition. Such a petition would require the signatures of more than 4000 voters who did not take part in the party primaries in June, and it is a big question whether that number of league members could be mustered, in view of the big vote in June.

The league does not like Mr. Wheaton much better than it does Mr. Burnquist, nor do the labor men, because, they say, he represents "Big Business" in the Democratic ranks as effectively as does the Governor in the Republican Party. If the league succeeds in nominating a third candidate, the odds are in favor of Mr. Burnquist's election. If the league decides to endorse Mr. Wheaton as the lesser of two evils from its standpoint, the race will be close.

There is no contest for the place of Knute Nelson, United States Senator, in the eighth congressional district, labor men and Non-Partisan League members may endeavor to place a candidate in the field against Representative Clarence B. Miller of Duluth. A hard fight is being made by the Minnesota Dry Federation, the National Party and the Anti-Saloon League to pass the state amendment for prohibition, with a good chance of success. The temperance forces also are bending their efforts toward electing legislators who will vote for the National Prohibition Amendment when it comes before the Legislature in January.

USE OF PRISONERS ON SHIPWORK URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

KITTERY, Me.—Because of the scarcity of men to work at the Kittery Navy Yard, former Sheriff N. T. Fogg of Sanford, who is in charge of hiring laborers, proposes that short-term men in the county jails of Maine be paroled and compelled to work for the government. Mr. Fogg states that the government needs 1000 men at Kittery, and despite the fact that 40 cents an hour is paid and 60 cents an hour overtime, it is impossible to get enough help.

There are a large number of short-term prisoners in the county jails in Maine, many of whom were unable to pay their fines, and these could be put to work and made to pay the fines and be doing a service for their country at the same time, he said. As it is now, these men are idle in the jails and are an expense to the people of the county. Mr. Fogg has taken the shortage of help question up with the United States Labor Bureau at Portland.

J. B. A. ROBERTSON WINS IN OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—J. B. A. Robertson won the Democratic nomination for Governor by a vote of more than two to one over his nearest opponent, William H. Murray, according to a tabulation of official returns from all counties in the State. The total vote on the three leading Democratic candidates for Governor was Robertson, 48,568, Murray 24,283, Alexander 22,670.

SHIPBUILDING CONTRACTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A contract for the construction of 24 wooden steamers of 3500 tons each has been recently awarded the William Lyall

Shipyards of North Vancouver, according to word received by officials of the company. The ships will be built for Montreal interests and construction will be commenced as soon as the yard completes the six wooden ships which are being built to the order of the company itself. All the timber going into the 24 vessels will be secured from the mills in this Province.

The contract is the largest yet received by local shipbuilders. Mr. W. S. D. Cook, general manager for the company on this coast, is now in the East, and it is understood that he put through the deal for the firm. There is a rumor to the effect that the company will establish another yard in the vicinity of the city. This would enable the company to get the big contract completed in considerably less time. The Lyall firm recently completed a contract for six wooden steamers for the Imperial Munitions Board.

Representatives of the Pacific Construction Company at Port Coquitlam, the Western Canada Shipyards and the New Westminster shipyards have also left for the East to seek new contracts. Most of the contracts received from the Imperial Munitions Board are about completed, and new orders must be obtained if the wooden shipbuilding industry is to be maintained on this coast. All these yards are well equipped and manned.

MISSOURI FACES SINGLE TAX ISSUE

Voters to Decide Question in Next Election Under Initiative and Referendum Law of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The single tax issue again faces the Missouri voter. Several years ago the State voted against a single tax proposal. At that time the directing force back of the proposition was Joseph Fels. The Homestead Land League, an organization with headquarters in Kansas City, has been instrumental in securing the necessary signatures to bring about a vote under the initiative and referendum laws of Missouri.

The proposed single tax amendment says in part: "All public revenue for state, county and municipal, school and all other public purposes shall be derived from taxes on the value of land exclusive of all improvements and from such taxes as may be imposed by law on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacco and on incomes and inheritances, but this shall not prevent the imposition of such license taxes as may be necessary to a proper exercise of the police powers. Rights of way for public utilities shall be deemed property in land and the value thereof shall be taxed accordingly, if not owned by the public."

The adoption of this amendment would abolish all personal property taxes and would mean the readjustment of the entire taxing machinery of the State after June 1, 1919, the date set for the act to become effective. If adopted it would be necessary for the State Legislature of 1919 to provide for a new code of revenue laws along the line of a tax on land values.

Another proposed amendment would establish a homestead loan department with a fund in the State Treasury sufficient to loan money over a period of 20 years to homesteaders at the rate of 3 per cent. The amount of each loan would be limited to \$3000, and it is provided that the loan may be negotiated to the extent of three-fourths the appraised value, the land and improvements to be considered.

A third proposal is apparently intended to allow Kansas City and St. Joseph to frame new charters for self-government.

GREETING SENT TO ALLIED WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comradeship of American women is pledged in a cable message sent on Friday to the allied women's mass meeting at Paris by headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council. The meeting at Paris is attended by prominent women of England, France and America and will continue until Aug. 19. Similar meetings are being held this month in India, China, Japan, Australia, Canada and South American countries.

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TENNESSEE BAR FAVORS SUFFRAGE

President of State Association Stands for Granting Right to Women and Highly Praises Their Patriotic Endeavors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Probably the outstanding feature of the annual meeting of the Tennessee Bar Association, which convened at the Signal Mountain Inn, on Aug. 7 and 8, was the address of President Watkins, in which he made a hearty plea for woman's suffrage. Declaring himself earnestly in favor of universal suffrage and the passage of the federal amendment, President Watkins spoke to the attorneys of the State, in part, as follows:

"I ask in all candor, gentlemen, on what just ground an embargo is placed upon the rights of woman, denying her privileges of freedom and liberty which are accorded to man? Our speakers from every platform in this Republic regale the people with the cry that we are in the world-wide war, not alone in the defense of the people of the United States, but in the universal defense of all the people of the world who are denied their rights, their privileges and their liberties under the law, and especially those whose liberties have been trampled under foot, so as to deny them equal rights and privileges with all other people."

"We see this glorious Republic for which we freely offer our lives as a sacrifice upon its altar, with one stroke of the pen enfranchise and extend privileges to 4,000,000 ignorant inhabitants, which franchise they have to this day, and still we deny franchise to the educated and refined daughters of America. They own in their own right 39 per cent of the property, real and personal, in this State, and pay their part of the taxes necessary to bear the burden of the government, and yet we deny them the right, in any way, to express their views as to who should manage this trust fund to which they have so liberally contributed."

"When we became engaged in this, the greatest war ever known, it was difficult to arouse the patriotism of the men to the standard of necessary efficiency. Appeals were made to the women and they flew to the colors, and their actions so electrified our people that the sentiment of unalloyed patriotism swept the country, and today through their influence, we are marshaling an army of stalwart Americans superior to any the world has ever seen."

Judge Julian Wilson, of the Shelby county bar, favored the abolition of the present system of appellate courts, and endorsed the idea of electing eleven supreme court judges, three of whom were to represent each of the grand divisions of the State, the remaining two to be judges of the State-at-large, who would constitute an intermediary judicial tribunal and sit upon questions involving state-wide interest and constitutional law.

The convention elected Judge Wilson president of the association, and R. Lee Winchester, of Memphis, was made secretary.

Favorable action was taken regarding suffrage.

RUSSIAN BUSINESS LEADER IN AMERICA

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Procopy Petrovitch Batolin, a leading business man of Russia, is now in the United States to arrange for American aid in developing Russian industry. For 20 years he has been managing director of the Stahel Company, owning a controlling interest in 74 limited corporations and possessing a working capital estimated at 5,000,000,000 rubles. The corporation's activities extend to all branches of trade and manufactures and into every corner of Russia and Siberia. For the past two months Mr. Batolin has been in Japan on a mission similar to that which brought him to America.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF HIGHER PASSENGER FARES

Increased Rates of Railroads Have Not Discouraged Travel as Expected—Monetary Returns Considerably Augmented

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The general increase in passenger fares to cents a mile, announced by the Director-General late in May, and which became effective June 10, is reflected in the June statements of earnings recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

While the increase in passenger fares, announced simultaneously with an increase in freight rates, was inaugurated as a revenue-producing measure, it was also believed that an underlying motive was to discourage passenger travel because of the increased volume of freight moving, and because so many passenger cars were needed for troop movements, and to carry munition workers and shipbuilders.

That the increase in rates did not discourage travel, however, is shown by the large passenger revenues reported by the railroads in June, and is also attested to by any person who has reason to travel, particularly on the main arteries of traffic in the East and South, and to the Middle West.

The increase in passenger fares became effective June 10, but the increase in freight rates did not become effective until June 25, so that passenger revenues were affected much sooner than freight revenues by the higher tariffs.

A comparison of the passenger revenue on some of the larger roads in June with a year ago, and the freight revenues for the same month shows clearly that increases in passenger revenues are not only relatively larger than increases in freight revenues, but in the case of a few roads actually greater as well.

The two items have been reported by several roads as follows:

New York Central			
	1918	1917	Change
Freight	\$14,530,315	\$12,384,872	\$2,145,443
Passenger	3,969,028	997,744	2,971,284
Atlantic Coast Line			
Freight	\$2,645,627	\$269,211	\$2,376,416
Passenger	1,408,523	672,082	736,441
Southern Railway			
Freight	\$1,832,145	\$217,240	\$1,614,905
Passenger	3,969,028	2,130,257	1,838,771
Lehigh Valley			
Freight	\$4,821,044	\$505,971	\$4,315,073
Passenger	589,936	169,240	420,696
Norfolk & Western			
Freight	\$5,183,299	\$592,076	\$4,591,223
Passenger	1,620,068	517,480	1,102,588
Baltimore & Ohio			
Freight	\$10,860,378	\$2,148,847	\$8,711,531
Passenger	2,812,441	1,235,728	1,576,713

The increase in passenger revenues represents not only increased fares, but increased traffic. Many people are traveling today who never traveled before. The situation was brought to the attention of the Director-General last week when, in making a trip over the Chesapeake & Ohio, between Cincinnati and Hot Springs, W. Va., he noticed that coaches in several trains were filled with passengers without seats. The Director-General ordered that additional cars be attached to the trains or second sections operated, and it was reported from Washington that investigations are now being made by the Railroad Administration with a view of relieving crowded conditions on many passenger trains in the East and Middle West.

The problem, however, is one of motive power and equipment. Many passenger trains were dropped by eastern roads to release locomotives and tracks for freight business.

SILVER PRICE FIXED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury announced that it had virtually fixed the maximum price of silver at \$1.01 1/2 per fine ounce, and that export licenses for silver would be granted by the Federal Reserve Board only for essential civil or military purposes, and on the condition that the maximum price was not exceeded by the purchaser. This, in effect, establishes a world price for silver, most of which now is being supplied by the United States.

LACLEDE GAS CAPITAL PLANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—A plan for readjusting the capitalization of the Laclede Gas Light Company is indicated in a special meeting of stockholders called for Sept. 10. Three subjects are to be considered, the first being a resolution increasing the authorized common capitalization from \$17,500,000 to \$37,500,000. Stockholders will also vote on a resolution authorizing an increase in the bonded indebtedness.

HARD COAL OUTPUT GREATER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of anthracite coal for the week ending Aug. 10, was 1,640,044 gross tons, an increase of 50,590 over the similar period last year. The total anthracite coal mined during the calendar year to date was 30,139,948 gross tons, as compared with 29,510,311 tons for the corresponding period in 1917.

FARM BANKERS TO MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national convention of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association will be held Sept. 17, 18 and 19, at Kansas City, Mo., two weeks earlier than originally intended, to avoid interference with the fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Paper Company's income account for three months as submitted to the New York Stock Exchange shows a total income of \$1,012,937 or about \$4,000,000 a year and a net income of \$620,846 for the period.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market			
	Open	High	Low
Am Beet Sugar	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2
Am Can	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2
Am Smelters	77 1/2	78 1/4	77 1/2
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2
Anaconda	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/2
Atchafalpa	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2
Bald Loe	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2
Beth Steel "B"	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2
Beth Steel 8 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2
Brook R T	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2
Can Pacific	155 1/2	155 3/4	155 1/2
Gen Electric	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2
Chi M & St P	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2
Chi R I & P 6 1/2	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2
China	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2
Corn Prods	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2
Crucible Steel	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2
Cuba Cane	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2
Gen Motors	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/2
Gen Motors pfd	152 1/2	152 3/4	152 1/2
Int Marine	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2
Inspiration	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2
Int Mer Marine	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2
Int Mer Marine pfd	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
Kennecott	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2
Max Motor	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2
Mex Petroleum	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
Midvale Steel	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2
Mo Pacific	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2
N Y Central	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2
N Y N H & H	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2
N Pacific	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2
Peabody	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2
Pierce Arrow	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2
Reading	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2
Steel Steel	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2
Studebaker	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2
Texas Co	152 1/2	152 3/4	152 1/2
Union Pacific	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/2
U S Steel	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2
U S Steel pfd	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2
Utah Copper	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2
Western Union	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2
Willamette	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2
Wills-Over	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2
Total sales	175,700		

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last			
Am For Sec 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2
C of Bordeaux 6 1/2	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2
C of Lyons 6 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2
C of Marcellus 6 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2
French Ind 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2
U K 5 1/2 1919 new 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2
U K 5 1/2 1921	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last			
Lib 3 1/2	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's closing prices			
	Bid	Asked	
Am Tel & Tel	93 1/2	93 3/4	%
A A Chem com	95 1/2	95 3/4	%
Am Wool com	58 1/2	58 3/4	%
Am Zinc com	17 1/2	17 3/4	%
Am Zinc pfd	40 1/2	40 3/4	%
Arizona com	15 1/2	15 3/4	%
A G & W I	10 1/2	10 3/4	%
Booth Fish	26 1/2	26 3/4	%
Boston & Me	34 1/2	34 3/4	%
Butte & Sup	26 1/2	26 3/4	%
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 3/4	%
Copper Range	47 1/2	47 3/4	%
Davis Daily	5 1/2	5 3/4	%
East Butte	9 1/2	9 3/4	%
Fairbanks	48 1/2	48 3/4	%
Granby	80 1/2	80 3/4	%
Green-Can	44 1/2	44 3/4	%
Isle Royale	63 1/2	63 3/4	%
Lake	50 1/2	50 3/4	%
Mass Elec pfd	18 1/2	18 3/4	%
Mass Gas	8 1/2	8 3/4	%
May-Old Col	21 1/2	21 3/4	%
Miami	38 1/2	38 3/4	%
Mohawk	57 1/2	57 3/4	%
N Y N H & H	42 1/2	42 3/4	%
North Butte	40 1/2	40 3/4	%
Old Dominion	14 1/2	14 3/4	%
Oscoda	60 1/2	60 3/4	%
Pond Creek	19 1/2	19 3/4	%
Shannon	13 1/2	13 3/4	%
Swift & Co	112 1/2	112 3/4	%
United Fruit	127 1/2	127 3/4	%
United Shoe	40 1/2	40 3/4	%
U S Smelting	42 1/2	42 3/4	%
Utah Cons	10 1/2	10 3/4	%

NEW YORK CURB

(Friday's Market)			
	Bid	Asked	
A B C Metal	50	50 1/2	
Aetna Explo	11 1/2	11 3/4	
Barnett O & G	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Big Ledge	5 1/2	5 3/4	
Boston & Mont	5 1/2	5 3/4	
Butte Detroit	8	8 1/2	
Caledonia	47 1/2	47 3/4	
Calumet & Jer	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Cash Boy	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Chev Motors	133	133 1/2	
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Cons Copper	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Curtiss	30 1/2	30 3/4	
Emma Cons	6	6 1/2	
Emerson	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Eureka	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 3/4	
First Nat Cop	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Glencoe Cons	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Goldfield Cons	20 1/2	20 3/4	
Green Monster	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Hecla Mining	41 1/2	41 3/4	
Houston Oil	82 1/2	82 3/4	
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Jerome Cons	9 1/2	9 3/4	
Jumbo	11 1/2	11 3/4	
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 3/4	
Lake Torp Boat	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Magna Copper	31 1/2	31 3/4	
Marathon	4 1/2	4 3/4	
McKin Dar	38 1/2	38 3/4	
Midwest Refining	98 1/2	98 3/4	
Midwest Refining	112 1/2	112 3/4	
Okla P & R	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Okmulgee	15 1/2	15 3/4	
Peerless	15 1/2	15 3/4	
Penn Ky	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Sapulpa Ref	15 1/2	15 3/4	
Sequoia Oil	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Shinola Gulf	16 1/2	16 3/4	
Standard Motor	12 1/2	12 3/4	
Stanton	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	16 3/4	
Texas	1 1/2	1 3/4	
United Motors	31 1/2	31 3/4	
Un Verde Ext	37 1/2	37 3/4	
U S Steam	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Victoria	2 1/2	2 3/4	
Wright Martin	8 1/2	8 3/4	

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY REPORT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Railway & Light Company reports for the six months ended June 30 last: Gross earnings, \$1,507,029; net earnings, \$1,507,029; miscellaneous deductions, \$24,848; balance, \$1,482,181; interest, \$974,574; net corporate income, applicable to dividends, etc., \$508,107.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF WOOL BETTER

Australian Greasy Wool Being Shared Almost Equally by England and the United States—Pooling of Resources Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, July 25.—The Board of Trade returns for June show a distinct improvement in the imports of wool as compared with May, when the arrivals touched the lowest point yet recorded during the war, and for many years previously. Translated into the equivalent of Australian bales, of which the average weight is 330 pounds, the June imports totaled 121,696 bales, an increase of 67,218 bales on the May figures. Reexports totaled 8074 bales, against 11,085 bales in May. For the first six months of the year imports averaged 134,909 bales per month, against 102,634 bales monthly in the previous six months. The following shows the imports and reexports of foreign and colonial wool and the quantity retained in England in the first six months of the past five years:

Jan.-June Imports Re-exports Retained			
	Bales	Bales	Bales
1918	809,457	42,661	766,796
1917	1,280,039	39,395	1,240,644
1916	1,255,386	85,252	1,170,134
1915	2,017,000	182,863	1,834,137
1914	1,557,405	737,160	820,245
1913	1,735,818	514,715	1,221,103

The latest figures of shipments from Australia are for May, and they show that the exports during that month totaled 27,067,751 pounds (equivalent to 82,023 bales) of greasy and 2,615,150 pounds (7621 bales) of scoured wool, of the value respectively of £2,068,259 and £230,241. The destinations to which the wool was shipped are as follows:

Destination Pounds Value			
United Kingdom	12,244,693	\$932,520	
Canada	726,302	47,323	
Egypt	885,262	68,397	
France	287,541	29,975	
India	78,238	59,507	
Italy	33,507	1,666	
U. S. A.	12,032,150	928,870	
Total	27,067,751	\$2,068,259	

SCOURED WOOL

Destination Pounds Value			
United Kingdom	2,181,136	\$171,170	
India	51,664	7,373	
Japan	169,839	46,256	
U. S. A.	92,311	5,942	
Total	2,515,150	\$230,241	

The interesting point in the foregoing table is the revelation that the bulk of the Australian greasy wool is now being shared equally between this country and the United States. No detailed figures of Australian shipment had come to hand for some time previous to the publication of these by the Commonwealth High Commissioner in London, and it was not suspected that the shipments to the United States were so large. What is thus revealed is clearly a part of the policy of the pooling of resources. Reports concerning the home wool clip are generally satisfactory. In Ireland good progress has been made with the collection of the wool, which is stated to be in excellent condition as regards style, quality and weight of fleece. In some parts of England the fleeces are cutting rather light, but the total quantity is not expected to be greatly less than last year. In normal times the marketing of the clip would now be in full swing, but this year, as in the two preceding years, the collection and distribution are entirely in the hands of the government.

The wool industry is still greatly concerned about supplies of labor and coal. As regards the former a strong effort is being made to have the industry certified without delay, so that the army may have no further claim on its few remaining men, most of whom are in "pivotal" positions, and practically indispensable. Between 70 and 80 per cent of the machinery and labor of the industry is now employed on government account, and much of the remainder is to be found in mills which are working for the government, so that no substantial withdrawal could be made without indirectly affecting government production and also costs. With regard to coal, the trades of the country are to be scheduled in order of priority, and until the position of the wool trade is determined and determined satisfactorily, the position will be one of anxious suspense. For some time past deliveries of coal have been inadequate. In many cases they are as much as 30 per cent below those of the corresponding period of last year, and reserve stocks are being steadily consumed. Negotiations with the Coal Controller are in progress, and a result is to be looked for shortly.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Friday's Market)				
n	Open	High	Low	Close
.....	1.61	1.61 1/2	1.60	1.60 1/2 b
.....	1.62 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.61 1/2
.....	1.63 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.63 1/2
s—				
.....	.68 1/2	.69 1/2	.68 1/2	.69 1/2 b
.....	.69 1/2	.70 1/2	.69 1/2	.70
.....	.70 1/2	.71 1/2	.70 1/2	.71 1/2
k—				
.....	43.75	43.50	43.05	43.85
.....	44.25	44.05	44.05	44.05
.....	26.80	26.80	26.65	26.65
.....	26.80	26.60	26.60	26.60

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

F. B. ALEXANDER AND WRIGHT IN FINALS

Defeat Hayes and Burdick, Western Champions, in Straight Sets—Mrs. Wightman and I. C. Wright Win in Mixed Play

NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1883—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1884—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1885—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1886—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1887—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
1889—H. W. Stinson and H. A. Taylor.
1890—Y. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart.
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1893—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1894—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1895—M. G. Chase and H. W. Ward.
1896—C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.
1897—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon.
1898—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon.
1899—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1900—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1901—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1903—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1904—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1905—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1906—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1911—R. D. Little and G. P. Fouchard.
1912—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1913—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1914—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1915—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1916—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1917—No championship.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright, as a result of their victory, on Friday afternoon, in the lower half of the semi-final round of the United States national lawn tennis championships, over W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, western doubles title holders for the past three years, entered the final round, where they will oppose W. T. Tilden 2d, and Vincent Richards this afternoon. The play will be held on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, and following the men's doubles match, the final round in the mixed doubles will be played.

In Friday's match the outcome was never in doubt, as Alexander and Wright found their game early in the opening set and their drives to the back-court, and side-lines, their opponents constantly on the defensive. Wright opening the match, had his service well under control. After he had reached the net there was little chance of either of the western players putting the ball through the two veterans, so the Chicago players resorted to a lobbing game. This only served to bring Alexander's over-head stroke into play and the former champion proved that the stroke is as good a point-getter as ever. Alexander and Wright won the set 6-3.

The western champions played a well-balanced game but were unable to keep the older veterans away from the net. Hayes covered the ground in fine style, making several spectacular returns of lobs over his head, after having to run the length of the court. Burdick's service was in fine working shape and gave no end of trouble to the winners.

In the second set the western combination weakened and Wright and Alexander took the first two games with ease. Burdick won the next game on his service but Alexander showed the first real championship tennis of the afternoon when he won the next game scoring a service-ace against Hayes and placing his offerings in fine style. The veterans then tightened and won the next two games, giving them a lead of five games to one. Burdick again won his service but in the following game after giving a double-fault, Alexander won the game on a terrific drive midway between the western men.

For the first six games of the third set victory alternated between the sides, each team winning its service. Several foot-faults were called against Wright, who seemed too eager to reach the net after serving. With the score three-all and 30-all Hayes misjudged Wright's forehand stroke, driving it into the net, after which Alexander placed a well-played shot down the alley for the winning point. This was the first service which Burdick had lost, and in the two remaining games he and his partner were unable to stop the veteran court-men from reaching the net and placing the ball at will. This set ended with the score, 6-3. The match by points and the summary:

FIRST SET
Alexander and Wright—
Hayes and Burdick—
SECOND SET
Alexander and Wright—
Hayes and Burdick—
THIRD SET
Alexander and Wright—
Hayes and Burdick—

SEMI-FINAL ROUND
F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright defeated W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

In the mixed doubles play Friday, Mrs. G. W. Wightman and I. C. Wright defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and W. M. Hall in a well-played, three-set match. Mrs. Wightman and Wright drew a bye in the first round, as did Miss Edith Rotch and T. R. Fell.

The play appeared to be all in favor of Mrs. Wightman and her partner, who winning the first five games with ease, but then Miss Zinderstein and Hall found their play and steadily won until the score was tied at five-all. Playing hard Miss Zinderstein won her service and in the next game, at the net, handled the drives of Mrs.

Wightman with ease, placing them until she found an opening in which to score.

The next set started in like the first one, the former Pacific Coast champion and her partner playing sterling tennis. Many fast volleys marked this set as one of the best of the afternoon. The score ended without Miss Zinderstein and Hall being able to tally a single win.

The deciding set opened in much the same manner as the other two, the former champions taking a five-game lead over Miss Zinderstein and her partner. Here the latter team tightened and it looked as though it would be a repetition of the first set, three games being won before Wright won the set with a brilliant stroke from the base-lines. The summary:

MIXED DOUBLES
Mrs. G. W. Wightman and I. C. Wright defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and W. M. Hall, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

AQUATIC MEET AT TECHNOLOGY

R. E. Ferdinand and E. W. Sherman Are Winners in Sub-Freshman Competition

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The sub-freshmen at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology brought their calisthenics requirements for the year to a close Friday morning by some aquatic competition in the Charles River Basin which furnished some splendid competition. There were three events on the program, a 50-yard swim, a diving and an undressing race.

R. E. Ferdinand won the 50-yard swim and the dive, while E. W. Sherman of New Bedford proved to be the quickest to undress and also was runner-up in the swim.

Twenty-three started in the sprint and the three heat-winners won the places in the final—Ferdinand first, Sherman second and F. L. Raymond of Newburyport third.

Owing to lack of time the contestants in the diving event were limited to front dive and one optional dive and Ferdinand won by scoring 14.5 points. J. M. Briggs of New Bedford and E. R. Gordon tied for second place at 13 points and the former finally won after another optional dive. There were 11 competitors in this event.

In the undressing race each contestant was required to start from the pier dressed in shirt, trousers, shoes and bathing suit. They proceeded to a boat and undressed, swimming all the while, and after throwing their clothes into the boat returned to the pier. Sherman won the event handily in 1m. 5s., Ruud finishing second and D. A. Robbins of Brookline third.

Paul D. Scheeline, '19, manager of the undefeated M. I. T. varsity swimming team, started the races and was judge of the diving. Dean E. A. Burton was referee, while John Ritchie and Athletic Director F. M. Kanaly acted as judges.

As a result of the enthusiasm displayed at the competition the institute athletic authorities are considering erecting a building for swimming pool on the grounds so that water sports may be fostered. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Ferdinand; second, Sherman; third, Raymond; time 33 s.

Diving—Won by Ferdinand; second, Briggs; third, Gordon.

Undressing Race—Won by Sherman; second, Ruud; third, Robbins; time 1m. 5s.

PICKUPS

Erskine Mayer, the former Philadelphia pitcher who has been doing such good work for Pittsburgh, was defeated yesterday.

Another victory for the St. Louis Browns over the Philadelphia Athletics and now the margin between them and Chicago is only one game.

The Cleveland club made a slow start in its game with the New York Highlanders yesterday; but when it did get going, it made up for the slowness.

The St. Louis Cardinals found Pitcher Rudolph of the Braves pretty easy yesterday. It isn't often that a team gives him such a batting as was the case Friday.

Cleveland and Boston will now fight it out for first place in the American League championship standing. Only two games now separate them and they are to play three at Fenway Park beginning this afternoon.

The Chicago Cubs are rapidly getting their hold on first place up to such a margin that the New York Giants will be unable to overcome it. Yesterday it was increased to six games despite the fact that the Cubs did not play.

There were some big innings in the two major leagues yesterday. The St. Louis Cardinals scored five runs in one as did the Cleveland and Washington Americans, while Cleveland scored seven in one and Detroit made six in one.

Chicago and New York start in this afternoon to battle each other for a place in the first division. One game now separates them and with Chicago playing without the services of Capt. E. T. Collins, it looks as if the Highlanders would have the advantage.

The banner game yesterday was easily that between Washington and Detroit. When the game entered the ninth inning with Washington leading, 6 to 0, it looked like a sure victory for the Senators; but the Detroit Tigers staged another rally and tied the score.

LEAGUE LEADERS WILL MEET TODAY

Red Sox and Cleveland Teams Oppose Each Other at Fenway Park in Crucial Series—Western Clubs Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	65	45	.590
Cleveland	64	48	.571
Washington	61	50	.549
New York	52	54	.490
Chicago	53	56	.485
St. Louis	51	56	.476
Detroit	49	60	.449
Philadelphia	42	68	.381

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 12, New York 4.
Detroit 8, Washington 7.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

BOSTON, Mass.—The leaders in the American League pennant race oppose each other today when the Cleveland team faces the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park in their final tour of the East. Both teams won their Friday contests and the margin of two games still separates the Cleveland club from the league leadership.

Four games were played in this league Friday, Boston defeating the Chicago champions, 2 to 0; St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit winning for the West. The St. Louis Browns scored a 5-to-2 victory over the Athletics, and Cleveland won from New York, 12 to 4, while Detroit defeated Washington, 8 to 7, in 16 innings of play.

BOSTON SHUTS OUT CHICAGO WHITE SOX

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Red Sox shut out the Chicago White Sox in the third and final game of their series at Fenway Park, Friday afternoon, by a score of 2 to 1. This gives the home team two games out of the three played. It was one of the shortest games played in Boston this season requiring only 1h. 15m.

Bush pitched for the winners and was in championship form allowing only five hits, two of which were credited to Weaver. Cicotte pitched for Chicago and was found for seven hits. Strunk making two of them.

Boston scored in the first inning when Hooper singled, went to second on Shean's out and scored on a three-base hit by Strunk. Coffey scored Boston's second run in the second inning when he singled and scored on Mayer's two-base hit. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Batteries—Bush and Mayer; Cicotte and Schalk. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Evans. Time—1h. 15m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 5 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The St. Louis Browns defeated the Philadelphia Athletics for the third straight time at Shibe Park, Friday afternoon, winning by a score of 5 to 2. Davenport pitched for the winners and was in fine form, allowing only six hits and was given perfect support by his team mates.

Johnson pitched for the Athletics and was rather easy for the St. Louis batsmen who found him for 11 safe hits. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
St. Louis 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 11 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2 6 1
Batteries—Davenport and Severeid; Johnson and McAvoy.

CLEVELAND EASILY DEFEATS NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After the New York Highlanders had closed the first inning by scoring two runs in their turn at bat, the Cleveland Indians woke up in the fourth inning and put seven runs over the plate to which they added five more in the eighth, giving them a victory, 12 to 4, Friday afternoon, and making it two out of three for the series.

Coumbe pitched for the winners and with the exception of the first and ninth innings was in fine form, allowing only nine hits. Finerman pitched for the local club and was found for 17 hits. He was also given loose support by his team mates. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Cleveland 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—12 17 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 9 3
Batteries—Coumbe and O'Neill; Finerman and Walters.

DETROIT IS WINNER IN THE SIXTEENTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Detroit and Washington met here Friday afternoon in the third game of their series and it resulted in one of the strangest and hardest-fought contests seen here in some time. Detroit finally won in the sixteenth inning by a score of 8 to 7.

Kallio pitched for the winners and after he had been found for five runs in the first inning, it looked as if the Senators would win without much trouble as Harper was in the box for them and kept turning the visitors back without a run.

teenth neither team could put a run across the home plate.

Detroit opened the sixteenth by scoring two runs and when Washington came to bat, it needed two to tie, but the best the Senators could do was to score one and the game went to Detroit. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16—R.H.E.
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—8 15 2
Washington 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7 15 4
Batteries—Kallio and Spencer; Harper and Almsmith.

WORLD SERIES IS DOUBTFUL

With Only About Two Weeks Remaining, Playing of Games Is Considered Very Uncertain

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With only about two weeks between now and the time when the baseball player of draft age must quit the game for a useful occupation or join the fighting ranks, the question of the holding of a world series after Sept. 1 appears to be a rather uncertain one. Not only is the general public in doubt, but judging from talks with the baseball players, club owners and others in close touch with American and National League affairs, these men are as much in doubt as the general public.

The holding of a world series is in the hands of the National Commission. That body is composed of A. G. Harriman, president of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, as chairman; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, and the president of the National League. At the present time the latter organization has no president, the resignation of J. K. Tener having been accepted a short time ago. J. A. Heydler, secretary of the league, is the acting president, and while the constitution of the National Commission says that the president of the league shall be a member without any provision for the substituting of an acting president, there is little question but what the commission would recognize Mr. Heydler should it sit for the purpose of arranging for the world series.

It is well known that President Johnson of the American League has been against the holding of a world series after Sept. 1, which is the date Secretary of War Baker named as the last day on which baseball players of draft age will be exempted from the "work-or-fight" rule, so that there is little chance of the American League head sitting on any commission which has for its purpose the staging of a world series after that date.

In addition to this some of the players on the clubs which now appear as most likely to win the respective pennants and thus become eligible for such a series are beginning to get uneasy regarding their standing.

One or two of the Chicago Nationals and Boston and Cleveland Americans have said that they do not understand the situation and that they want some assurance that they will not be drafted into the army should they fail to get into a useful occupation when the extension of time expires. The War Department is known to be standing on its previous announcement that nothing further is expected to come from that quarter.

There is a possibility that major league baseball may continue after Sept. 1 with the teams made up of players over or under the draft ages. While the championship seasons in the two big leagues will undoubtedly come to an end on that date, some of the teams are likely to engage in exhibition matches with games being staged near army cantonments and naval training stations.

F. T. ANDERSON IS QUALIFIER

Will Compete in United States Junior Championship Tennis Tournament at Forest Hills

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. T. Anderson has won the right to play in the United States national junior lawn tennis championship tournament. He did so when he defeated P. L. Kynaston in the final round of the New York tennis center championship by a score of 10-8, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

In the final of the boy's championship Abraham Bassford 3d made certain of his entry into the national championship for youngsters when he defeated C. V. Day in straight sets at 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Anderson continued to play superlative tennis in disposing of Kynaston, who proved a foe of rather more formidable possibilities than had been anticipated. It was a sharp, hard-hitting match that the two waged, and it was only by calling into the fray the fullness of his skill that Anderson was able to earn the decision.

Bassford won his match easily. He was steady and forceful in his work, both from the deep court and at the net, and Day was quite outclassed. The summary:

JUNIOR SINGLES—Final Round
F. T. Anderson defeated P. L. Kynaston, 10-8, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

BOY'S SINGLES—Final Round
Abraham Bassford 3d, defeated C. V. Day, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

SOLDIERS PLAY CRICKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New Zealand soldiers, on the last lap of their journey across the world to take a hand in the war, played their skill at cricket against an eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club on the grounds of that organization at Livingston, Thursday. The Anzacs lost by a margin of 49 runs on totals of 196 to 147.

CHICAGO IS IDLE BUT MAKES GAIN

Cincinnati Reds Again Defeat the New York Giants in the National League Baseball Championship Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	69	38	.644
New York	63	45	.583
Pittsburgh	57	51	.527
Cincinnati	52	55	.485
Brooklyn	50	56	.471
Philadelphia	47	57	.451
Boston	46	60	.433
St. Louis	45	67	.401

RESULTS FRIDAY

Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 5, New York 4.
St. Louis 8, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago (Rain.)

GAMES TODAY

Easton at St. Louis (Two.)
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—While the Chicago Cubs did not play their game against Philadelphia at Chicago Friday afternoon on account of rain, they gained another half game on the New York Giants in the National League baseball championship standing, as the Cincinnati Reds administered another defeat to the champions, winning by a score of 5 to 4.

Two other games were played in this league Friday, St. Louis easily defeating the Boston Braves, 8 to 0, while Brooklyn won from Pittsburgh, 5 to 1.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS PITTSBURGH TEAM

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Scoring three runs in the first inning the Brooklyn Nationals took an early lead in their game with the Pittsburgh Nationals at Forbes Field, Friday afternoon, and won by a score of 5 to 1.

Cheney and Mayer were the opposing boxmen, the former being in championship form and allowing only six scattered hits. With the exception of the first and sixth innings, Rhyer showed up strongly. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Brooklyn 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5 10 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 0
Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Mayer and Schmidt.

CINCINNATI AGAIN BEATS THE GIANTS

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Reds administered another defeat to the New York Giants here Friday afternoon by a score of 5 to 4. Schneider pitched for the winners and allowed eight hits. Toney, the former Cincinnati pitcher, was in the box for the Giants and while he held Cincinnati to the same number of hits as his team mates made off Schneider, he lost the game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Cincinnati 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—5 8 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4 8 2
Batteries—Schneider and Wingo; Toney and McCarty.

ST. LOUIS BLANKS BOSTON NATIONALS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Nationals easily defeated the Boston Braves in the first game of their series here Friday afternoon by a score of 8 to 0. All of the runs were scored in the first two innings of the game when Rudolph was pitching for the visitors. Crandall succeeded Rudolph and did finely.

The local team made 16 hits in all. Packard pitched for the Cardinals and was in fine form, allowing only three scattered hits. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
St. Louis 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—8 16 3
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 3
Batteries—Packard and Gonzales; Rudolph, Crandall and Wilson.

IRA VAIL ENTERS BIG AUTO RACE

Six of the Leading Drivers of the World Compete Today at Sheepshead Bay

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With six of the greatest automobile race drivers in the world scheduled to be at the starting line, some exciting racing is expected to take place at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway this afternoon when they compete in the international sweepstakes. Ira Vail is the added entrant and this raises the purse to \$27,000 of which \$17,000 will go to the winner.

Vail qualified for the race by posting \$2000 after his car had reeled off a lap at more than 110 miles an hour, the chief condition for entry. Ralph De Palma, Dario Resta, Arthur Dury, Louis Chevrolet and Ralph Mulford agreed to let Vail into the competition. The race will be five heats, at two, 10, 20, 30 and 50 miles, the winner to be determined by the point scoring system.

This will be Vail's final appearance at a racing wheel until after the war, as he expects to don khaki shortly. He is the only one of the six drivers who is in the draft limit.

FENWAY PARK TODAY AT 3:00

Red Sox vs. Cleveland

SEATS AT SHUMAN'S—BEACH 1680

BEGIN FOOTBALL AT ANNAPOLIS

Midshipmen Are the First to Report for Fall Work and Have a Promising Looking Squad

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The United States Naval Academy is the first institution of learning to start football practice this fall. Candidates at the school having been called out by Coach Gilmore Dobbie for the first time on Thursday afternoon. About 100 candidates reported from the fourth class and there appeared to be some very promising material in the squad.

The number of candidates will be doubled when the members of the class now engaged in other athletics are released. Though most of the material is light there is a fair number of heavier men. The men will be divided into groups according to weight. There are about a dozen weighing upward of 180 pounds.

The present time is being used to outfit the squad and there will be daily practice from now to the end of the season, the work expanding as conditions permit. Dobbie was much pleased with his new men and the interest shown.

AUTHORS TO INSPECT WAR CAMP SERVICE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—War work accomplished by the War Camp Community Service in Boston will be surveyed by 10 magazine and feature writers who were due to reach this city early today.

The guests include Gelette Burgess, Berton Braley, Prof. William T. Hornaday, Basil King, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Capt. George Schriener, Princess Radziwill, Edward Hungerford, Porter Emerson Browne and Miss Jessie Payne.

A comprehensive program which will give a general survey of the work in service clubs, in cities and outside various naval and military stations, has been planned by Rufus D. Smith of the War Camp Community Service. The party will visit Camp Devens, the national army cantonment at Ayer, Mass. En route the writers will visit the Harvard radio school in Cambridge, where they will see the work of the 5000 radio students stationed there.

The visitors will inspect the Soldiers Club at Ayer, and the Enlisted Men's Club at Robbins Pond. At Nantasket the party will be joined by Joseph Lee, president of the National War Camp Community Service, and the South Shore Service Club will be visited. The party will then visit the United Service Club at 45 Boylston Street, Boston, leaving the city at midnight for New York.

FISH MEN WILL BE ARRAIGNED MONDAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty-eight of the men indicted by the Suffolk County grand jury on charges of conspiracy to control the great fish business centered at Boston, are to be arraigned in the Superior Court here on Monday. They are expected to plead not guilty. Thirty were indicted, and two already have been arraigned in court. It is not expected that any of them will be arrested, as their counsel have promised to produce them at the direction of the court. Their trial will be before a special session of the court in October, according to District Attorney Pelletier.

BEER COMPANY PRESIDENT FINED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Ore.—Federal Judge Bean on Friday fined Alexander Davison, president of the Blue Ribbon Beer Company of San Francisco, \$10,000 following conviction on the charge of conspiring to violate the boot-legging law.

TO ARRANGE TRACK MEET

BOSTON, Mass.—Major F. H. Briggs, chairman of the track and field championship committee of the New England A. A. U., has called a meeting of the committee for Thursday night, when the list of events for the championship meeting will be decided on.

PHELAN & STEPTOE

Mark-Down Sale

of the Famous *Manhattan* Sh

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

GERMAN MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES

How Americans May Cultivate Independence in Policy, Performance and Publication — Plan of Exclusion Outlined

The following discussion on the subject of German music in the United States in war time has been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Leo Rich Lewis, professor of music in Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

"Shoo, fly; don't bother me!" is what many musicians would like to reply to the question: "What do you propose to do as to the study and performance of German music?" Perhaps, indeed, some musicians think that a shoo-fly remark will be a sufficiently strong armor against all attacks, logical and illogical, gaseous and solid.

But let them not be too sure of anything. For instance, no one in the United States would have suspected a year ago that cities, and even whole states, would banish German from all curricula of study in their public school systems. One would have supposed at least that there would be some discrimination on the basis of the individual utterances or opinions of the authors. But no; even Schiller and Goethe, both of whom show positive utterances against the ancestors of Prussianism, have been gathered along with the rest into the avenging and scavenging scoup.

Every week adds definiteness to the intention of the United States to make an absolutely thorough job of this war, and we doubt not that every musician will grow stronger in his support of that intention. But he must not suppose that the searchlights which are playing over our entire civic organism will fall to rest, sooner or later, on music. Then along will come some one who will say: "What are you going to do about German music?" And that some one will have to be answered. The fly will decline to be shooed.

Again, the questioner is quite likely to be a person who has little musical knowledge and no musical perspective. The best answer, then, would seem to be: "We have done something about it already."

The problem is large, and obviously organization is essential to a solution of it. At present there exist local, state and national associations of music teachers, national and sectional conferences of music superintendents, smaller but noticeable associations and fraternities, and the Musical Alliance of the United States. Of all these, only the last seems adapted to prompt action in the premises. It is "founded to unite all interested in music and in musical industries for certain specific aims." With a membership such as might easily be attainable, it would have money enough to finance big propaganda. It is pledged, eighty, "to urge that a Department of Fine Arts be established in the national government and a Secretary of Fine Arts be a member of the Cabinet."

The first thing which musicians might hereafter be glad to count among things already done, is to join the Musical Alliance and to urge its officers to move with the utmost expedition toward the realization of its pledge number eight. A Secretary of Fine Arts and his assistant secretary of music will provide a definite official center of influence and activity. And American musicians absolutely need such a center at the earliest possible moment to collect, classify and adjudicate demands and protests.

At best—which today means at quickest—that will take time. But a beginning needs to be made at once.

Professional men, widely distributed, can act only through loosely chosen representatives. Business men can, if they will, organize promptly and choose specific agents. It would seem to be incumbent on the larger publishing houses to organize nationally; or, if they are already so organized, to choose a committee to outline a plan for making the United States far more self-sufficient than at present as to publication activities. By federation of effort as to the issue of non-copyright works of various epochs and nations, Americans might at last be freed from the generation-old humiliation of having to take a German edition of standard masterpieces, when seeking an edition that is both cheap and reliable. Twenty years of federated, non-competitive attention to the issue of standard works would give them a comprehensive national equipment; and even one year of concentrated activity, with close cooperation, with a merging of business activity which war experiences ought to make infinitely easier than hitherto, with a pooling of already published product in the international non-copyright field, with a publicity which could easily become nation-wide—even one year of such activity would show an appreciable group of works which have been long since in the public domain.

And this activity need not be merely duplicative of past Teutonic effort, as so much of our previous activity has been. The result need not be merely a product which, by superior salesmanship or by working racial animosities, can be exploited in this or that section of the country. An American international edition, published cooperatively by 20 publishing houses in the United States could embody in its issues a liberal supply of older masterpieces of English, French, Italian and other origin, which have found small or no recognition in German editions; and it could mercilessly cut out the Teutonization of non-German

works which has been a natural and not unsuccessful procedure of kultur propaganda.

As a pendant to this enterprise, there could be definite consideration of plans for standard editions of American works which come into the public domain by the expiration of the copyright term. There must be under present procedure a large waste of capital and energy in the competitive issue of such works. Up to comparatively recent times, because of incompleteness and inaccuracy of copyright records, there has been doubt and dispute as to the hold of certain publishers on certain works. Latterly, not merely because accuracy of records at Washington became general over 40 years ago, but also because publishers' frankness in such matters has become the rule rather than the exception, the situation has cleared. If hereafter, as soon as a work is free, standard editions of it could be issued, at minimum price, by joint effort and under thoroughly competent editorial supervision, there could be gathered a body of American music which would make the people of Europe at least look to the United States for editions, instead of (as has happened in many cases) publishing their own editions because American ones were so carelessly done and so unnecessarily expensive.

But the points which would be in the mind of our supposed questioner have not been touched. He would be thinking of music as heard, not of music as printed—though he would perhaps not be inappreciative of efforts made toward publication of independence and respectability.

As to possible demands for the banishment of German music, probably everybody would object to having restrictions put on any work of an author whose career ended as early as 1860. There are a few things which would naturally be unpopular, and some that would certainly not be performed—the "Kaiserquartet" of Haydn, for instance, and Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" (unless the substance and meaning of the work were carefully concealed from the audience). But, by and large, French music would seem to have an ample margin of safety.

As to authors who have flourished since 1860, there might easily be differences of opinion. To some, Wagner will typify Teutonic brutality; while to others his banishment as a result of revolutionary activities in 1848 will constitute a claim to immunity. As for Brahms, who seems to have been as negative politically as anyone could be, his dislike of the English may discredit him with some; and his German requiem, if performed at all, will be programmed as a requiem. We need not even consider Reger. He has almost completely disappeared from American programs—except, perhaps, of organ recitals.

As to present-day authors, there is no doubt that some program makers will decline to list them.

Is there, then, any reasonable and practicable thing that can be done by all who desire to take cognizance of the enmity of the Teutons? Clearly there is.

First, on a policy of exclusion, public performance can be denied, until further notice, to any work published since June 15, 1888, the date of the accession of William II. This is reasonable, because there is ample evidence that, up to that time, Prussia did not morally, ethically or philosophically dominate Germany, and there is also evidence that she began to do so shortly afterward. It is practicable, because it takes away very little that is useful to the fundaments of his art. Also, what is indisputably great (or, perhaps better stated, final) in German music, can still be passed in review. For instance, of the larger works of Brahms only the third violin sonata, and the clarinet trio and quintet would retire to private life. Of Richard Strauss' tone poems, "Don Juan," "Machete" and "Tod und Verklärung" could still be heard. Some would be said to have Mahler's works under the ban; others would be gleeful.

Second, on a policy of promotion, greater prominence can be given to non-German composers of all periods, and the product of living artists who hail from the allied countries can be fostered. And the American composer could, hereafter, certainly come in for a part of the attention that has been given to some obviously inconsiderable contemporary Teutons.

By publicly substituting a series of "whole rests" for all the Teutonic works published since June 15, 1888, we shall miss little and signify much; which will be better than prattling about "art for art's sake"; better than jauntily or ponderously quoting obituary dicta like, "Music is the universal language of the emotions and has no national or political connotation"; better than saying "Shoo, fly!"

ITALIAN MUSIC NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent
FLORENCE, Italy.—A lecture on music in the time of Dante was given recently at Palazzo Riccardi by the learned professor, Arnaldo Bonaventura. It was illustrated by the following musical program, which proved of unusual interest:

Gregorian chant, "Te lucis ante," for solo and choir. Laude, "Laude di morti" and "Alma Trinita Beata," for choir. Troubadour music, Raimond de Vaqueiras, "Kaleida Maja," for tenor, with lute accompaniment; Jaufres Rudel, "Can lo rossignols," for soprano, with lute accompaniment; Arnald Daniel, "Volei," for tenor, with lute accompaniment; Adam de la Hale, air from "Jus de Robin et Marion," for soprano, with lute accompaniment; "Festreda del tens clar," for soprano and chorus, with lute and viola accompaniments. Five time musicians of the Fourteenth Century, Lorenzo da Firenze, "Ballata del Boccaccio," for soprano, with viola accompaniment; Francesco Landino, "Angelica bella," for tenor with organ accompaniment; Gherardello da Firenze, "Caccia," for two tenors with viola accompaniment.

DEBUSSY'S PLACE IN FRENCH MUSIC

Composer Shown to Have Blended Historic Form and Modern Sentiment — His Simplicity

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

PARIS, France.—Claude Debussy's work in itself is sufficient evidence of the musical capacity of the French; his work alone would suffice, as in reality it has done, to make French influence radiate over the entire world. No one who today devotes himself to composition can write music, if he is really in search of new forms of expression, as if Claude Debussy had never existed. He has renovated the musical vocabulary. Like all innovators, he mingled the surest sense of tradition with an interest in new kinds of form; he produced work bearing the imprint of his personality, work which has evoked its charm throughout the whole world of music.

Nowhere on this side of the Atlantic, or on the other, in musical circles, is the name of Debussy unknown. After arousing violent controversies in his native country, his works, little by little, have won the day; and it may be said with truth that no composer during his lifetime possessed so wide a sphere of influence.

France has probably never known a composer who united within himself qualities and inclinations more naturally, more profoundly, French. Imitating the title-pages which composers of pieces for the harpsichord in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries placed at the head of their works, Claude Debussy in his last volume of sonatas had the words "Musicien français" inscribed after his name. It would be a mistake to assume that this denotes simply a taste for archaism; there is a deeper reason, and it was not only because of the present war that Debussy laid stress on his characteristic quality, that of being a French musician.

Perhaps there never has existed in France a man more penetrated by French tradition than Debussy. On the face of it, especially some 10 years ago, such an assertion would seem to most people almost a paradox; for at that time Claude Debussy was regarded as an artist who desired to astonish, to upset the rules laid down in treatises on composition, to use progressions of chords not approved by academics; it has only little by little been grasped that this man seemed so revolutionary, precisely because he went back to older traditions and to sources more truly French, thus running up against established customs which were in no wise national.

A simple but significant circumstance at the outset of Debussy's career was the following:

This musical innovator, this composer, whom people at one time insisted on passing off as a revolutionary at any price and even as a man ignorant of his craft, was a student at the most conservative institution that exists (its title is symbolic), the Conservatoire in Paris, and not only was he a student there, but he obtained its highest reward, the grand prix de Rome. This in itself is evidence enough that he could submit to discipline, did not all his work give even more signal proof of this; if only we take the trouble to enter into its nature, its tendencies.

Claude Debussy was born in 1862 at Saint Germain en Laye, that little historic town in the Ile de France, the birthplace of Louis XIV, where the memory of this King dwells, forever, giving it an atmosphere of nobility and grandeur, mingled with the charm of the country immortalized by the great painter, Corot.

Having shown a certain aptitude for music, Claude Debussy went to study at the Conservatoire; he was a student at once ardent and taciturn, wondering over certain arbitrary rules for seeking in the old masters grounds for freedom which he could not find in the models placed before him by his professors.

Thus, even whilst he was at the Conservatoire, he was widening the range of his studies by getting to know authors not included in the official course. He made incursions upon the works of the chanciers of the Renaissance; he learnt from Palestrina; he delighted in the French clavinists, then almost forgotten; he sought for fresh life in Italian and in French works of bygone days; and he realized the polyphony of the Middle Ages, which gave the composer the power of more vivid and simple expression and one which agreed better with the tendencies of his own nature.

The individuality of Claude Debussy developed early enough for him during his stay in Rome in 1885 to have one of his works, "Printemps," refused by the same jury who in the preceding year had awarded him the highest recompense. It is astonishing to find to what extent Debussy was already possessed of his art at an age when composers usually are still hesitating and divided between many influences.

At the age of 25 years, he had achieved one of his masterpieces and one of the most perfect examples of his art, "La Damoiselle Elue," to the poem of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. In this work of limited proportions, he showed how it is possible to rejuvenate the somewhat archaic form of the oratorio, how the most subtle shades, how the most exquisite atmospheric color, can be conveyed with means so simple that the matter seems almost impalpable; how to endow a work with a personal originality and a perfect combination of audacity and charm.

Later, Claude Debussy's individuality became more clearly defined, more attractive, but in substance all Debussy is present already in the "Damoiselle



Claude Debussy

Blue." We find there the taste which remained with him to the end, because it was a fundamental one, that of giving his works at the same time the strictest and most supple proportions. On first hearing "L'après-midi d'un faune," we are attracted by the charm, by the novelty, of the harmonies, by the vividness of his hot and radiant atmosphere, detaching itself, as it were, from this musical impression; but on looking into it, on hearing it again, on being better able to follow the musical development, what then appears most admirable is the sureness of construction, never aggressively apparent, but always supporting the fluidity of the orchestration.

No one in all the history of music, with the exception of Mozart, perhaps, has applied in a happier manner Rameau's advice to himself, to conceal art with art itself, in harmony of proportions, in the mastery of the art of concealing the architecture, in giving without angularity or dogmatism a definite constructive foundation for the emotions he wished to convey, in the combination of qualities which constitute style, few musicians have excelled Claude Debussy.

In this respect he is closely allied to the classical art of France; there is in the psychology of "Pelléas et Mélisande" in the musical style in which it is expressed, a touch of Racine, in spite of the mysterious atmosphere—a characteristic development of modern art.

With indefatigable zeal Claude Debussy stood up for the rights of French tradition; not narrowly, not in the name of a chauvinism that wishes to shut the door upon all foreign influences; he has stood up for the right of the same art to transform itself with the help of French art to nationalize the fresh elements that Spain, Italy or England brought her in the Sixteenth Century, or in the Seventeenth or Eighteenth.

In 1902 and 1903, when Claude Debussy was commissioned to write musical criticism for periodicals, certain of his assertions were looked upon as whims only, his taking Rameau's part against Gluck, his assigning limits to Wagner's art, and his influence were viewed in the light of paradoxes. But little by little it has been perceived that these whims were the outcome of one and the same state of mind, in a profoundly French individuality perfectly aware of what could at this moment help or hinder the art of France, what it could assimilate and what would be injurious to it.

But it shows this best of all in his works, and that is why today he remains the very symbol of French music. It would be unjust to look upon him as the only one fit to represent French music at a time which witnessed the appearance of men of the importance of César Franck, Vincent d'Indy, Ernest Chausson, Gabriel Fauré or Maurice Ravel; but with a just appreciation of the most characteristic qualities in French art, it often happened that foreign countries saw more quickly even than France herself to what degree Debussy was a typical French musician.

He was not content simply with introducing fresh processes of expression or rejuvenating those already existing. Such glory is ephemeral; art does not live so much by processes as by its humanity, its emotion. In this respect all the importance of Claude Debussy's work has not yet been fathomed.

Now that the many unsympathetic voices are silenced, voices which often spoke in jealousy or malice only, now that certain new modes of expression invented by him have entered into the current vocabulary of young composers, Debussy's technical innovations become only secondary in importance, and day by day attention is being increasingly drawn to the marvelous connection he established between certain emotions and the subtlest musical expression, the most perfect one and at the same time the simplest. With regard to song, Claude Debussy has gone further in the union of poetry and music than almost any other composer. Choosing for the most part subtle, delicate, profound poems, and in a manner by turns sumptuous, emotional or naive, he expresses the thoughts that lay behind

the poet's words with an incomparable sincerity and penetration. In this respect perhaps nothing more perfect will ever be written in France than the "Chansons de Bilitis," the "Cinq poèmes" to Baudelaire's words, and the "Trois ballades" to Villon's words, the text and the music here united in such a way that one can find no other expression for it than hermetically.

In the domain of music for the piano, since the time of Chopin no composer has had so great an influence on the manner of writing for this instrument; no one, not even Liszt, knew how to make this instrument so suggestive. It is a pity to keep too rigorously to the same compositions, whatever merit pieces like "Les jardins sous la pluie," "La fille aux cheveux de lin" may possess, it would be grievous should the tendency spread to select always the same dozen or so of pieces for concert purposes, when the "Estampes," the "Images," the "Préludes," include some 30 exquisite varied and picturesque works. Claude Debussy has given us one single work for the stage, but this is a masterpiece at once complex and simple, ingenious and subtle, "Pelléas et Mélisande," famous in all lands, stands alone in its impressive sincerity, depth, and simplicity. In symphonic work, the prelude to "L'après-midi d'un faune," the "Nocturnes" and "La mer" are evidence of the art with which Debussy could conjure up the wonders of nature, a reflection, as it were, of his own living and fresh feelings.

Whilst German composers after Wagner revelled in the processes of the tetralogy and unsuccessfully attempted to attain to more vivid expression with the aid of a greater number of compositions, multiplying the choruses, doubling the instruments of the orchestra in their striving after the gigantic, resulting for the most part in violence and heaviness, Claude Debussy, following in the footsteps of French tradition, endeavored more and more to simplify his means of expression, demanded of the instruments only just what they could give, placing them in his orchestration exactly where they would conduce most happily to the effect he wished to convey, avoiding all academic development, all sterile dogmatism; did not seek to fit his ideas into the ready-made frame or to mold them according to established precedents, but expected the idea, the sensation, the emotion to create its own form to fill it, as if it were a living organism.

Those who wish to learn how a musician can have tact, avoid all tediousness and say exactly what he wants to say, ought to study, and study again, the works of Debussy. He has not the power of a Beethoven or of a Wagner, but this was not what he strove after, it was not his way, and comparisons are of little avail. One is justified in regarding Chopin as one of the greatest musicians that ever existed, and yet his work is less varied, less abundant than Debussy's. Debussy's work will live and forever remain one of the most faithful mirrors of French art and of French emotion.

UNDERLYING IDEA OF MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—"I come here," said Frederick Schlieder, making his address in City Hall as presiding officer of the National Association of Organists, "at the call of music, before which I stand in reverence. The planets ornamenting the skies tell us a story, reveal a plan, no greater than do tones of music, ornamenting time about us. Music as an expression is only a very small part of the real thing. An expression never embodies the whole. There is a tendency among musicians to turn off the machinery of thought as soon as the fingers are withdrawn from the keys. But does music cease when its harmonious flow ceases? Is it only an arrangement of tones so placed as to please the ear? Man has spent centuries endeavoring to reveal music. Do we truly try to become more than performers, in order that we may prepare ourselves to bring to light the treasures still hidden?"

ENGLISH NOTES

By special correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The London String Quartet, giving their eighty-third "pop," completed their thirteenth season. The novel feature on the program was a group of three songs presented by Mr. Murray Davey. The first of these was entitled "Sur la grève," by M. Jongen, the distinguished Belgian; the other two, "Le repas préparé" and "Les deux nocturnes," were written by Mr. Davey himself. His interpretation of all three was uniformly excellent, and the works themselves interesting examples of modern methods. The London String Quartet gave splendid performances of Beethoven's second Rasumofsky quartet and Schubert's D minor; and in accompanying two of the songs, they contributed not a little to a delightful impression. Mr. Warwick Evans, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Kiddle, gave a thoroughly adequate rendering of an Eighteenth Century violoncello sonata by Henry Eccles. A further series of these chamber concerts is announced.

Miss Elsie Hall and Mr. Charles Draper have given a successful recital at the Aeolian Hall. The former showed her fine interpretative power and technical mastery in Beethoven's 32 variations. As regards the concerted work, Brahms' sonata, op. 120, was played with complete understanding. Mr. Draper has an impeccable technique, and his phrasing and command of tone color can hardly be excelled. The performance must have satisfied even the most ardent admirer of Brahms. Hurlstone's four characteristic pieces, comprising a ballade, croon song, intermezzo and sereno, for the same combination of instruments, were admirably rendered, while Brahms' trio, op. 114, with Mme. Suggia as violoncellist, brought to a conclusion an altogether enjoyable concert.

It was a large audience that gave Miss Hilda Saxe an enthusiastic reception at her recent recital. Beethoven's sonata in E major, op. 109, and Brahms' early sonata in F minor were the principal works in the scheme. Miss Saxe is a sound artist; her playing is eminently thoughtful and free from every kind of ostentation and exaggeration. She never allows her fine technique to become anything but the medium through which to express her genuine musical feeling. It was somewhat disappointing that no native work was placed upon her program. Few will be found to deny that nowadays there is a sufficient range of sterling British compositions from which a choice could be made; and it is not desirable that concertgoers should be without opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the music of their own countrymen.

At the luncheon given in connection with the eighth meeting of the British Music Convention, Mr. Landon Ronald in a happy speech pointed out that British music had greatly improved its position owing to the war. He said that he would like to see the appointment of a Minister of Fine Arts in England, and a halfpenny tax put on every ratepayer toward music. What was wanted was a better appreciation and acknowledgment of British music in Great Britain. He was of the opinion that both now, and after the war, preference must be given to British artists, British music and British instruments, so long as this was compatible with the maintenance of a high standard of music.

The convention itself was chiefly occupied with matters of trade interest, especially with regard to such a cooperative association of British piano manufacturers and other musical instrument makers as would prevent German firms in British lands from reestablishing their syndicate system after the war. Mr. Paish, in the course of an able address, pointed out that national industry must be put on a right economic foundation and gave it as his opinion that the cooperative basis was the most economical.

AID FOR FRENCH MUSICIANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Friends of Musicians in France, Walter Damrosch, president, have accumulated a fund of \$15,000, according to a bulletin recently issued, and have enrolled more than 700 members. All the money contributed, the bulletin notes, is sent to France, all expenses being met by special contributions. The society has branches in Boston, Montreal, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia and other cities. These branches have local committees, but all funds raised by them are sent to the treasurer of the parent organization for distribution. Concerts have been given to aid the cause by the New York Symphony Society, the Franziska Quartet, the Berkshire String Quartet and the Trio de Lutèce; and by Mme. Helen Stanley, Henry Verbrugge, John Powell, Maurice Dumesnil, Jacques Thibaud and other artists. The society is represented in Paris by Blair Fairchild.

CHAMBER MUSIC FESTIVAL

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The first chamber music festival in the Music Temple which Mrs. F. S. Coolidge has built on South Mountain, will be held on Sept. 16, 17 and 18. The organizations taking part will be the Berkshire String Quartet, the Longy Club, the Letz Quartet and the Elshuco Trio. The Berkshire String Quartet will give the first performance of a chamber music composition which wins a prize offered by Mrs. Coolidge.

MUNICIPAL CONCERTS IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Municipal Band, which was organized this summer to play every evening in the various parks of the city, gives concerts which are incredibly superior in quality to those which the ordinary type of band used to give, says T. Carl Whitmer in the Gazette Times. The writer notes that a municipal band is "A large band for the city, that is paid for by the city and that is responsible to the city for service as indicated by contracts." "Owing to the centering of responsibility," he continues, "three things especially are obtainable, never before secured—quality of music used, skill in rendition, due to more rehearsals and more experience on the part of the members in playing together, and a finer backing for the now vast, interesting and Americanizing factor of community singing."

"A large band can play better music more interestingly. A large band with a responsible conductor—one conductor—can secure better results from its efforts, because the players are held liable for all questions arising from their organization and because they have more pride in their work."

"One large band makes a fine backing for singing because of its richness of instrumentation, and because the men work better in knowledge and sympathy with the movement than a band whose only interest is to make their own instrumental part the 'whole show.'"

"Community singing can do more in an hour toward Americanization than talk will perform in a week. Go to any of the parks and see the people drawing together for the singing and hear everybody sing. Songs—mostly patriotic—are scheduled to be sung every night for a week in the different parks, and then two of the five or six are changed for the following week."

"The city will soon own its own high-power lanterns to throw the words on the screens. The Carnegie Institute is lending its lanterns until the order can be filled."

"Every band concert is attended by a supervisor, who makes a report on a list of questions, such as: How did the audience sing? How did the choral leader direct? Did the lantern work? How did the band play? Which numbers did the audience like best?"

"The government is recognizing the constructive, patriotic work of music by having music as part of the daily requirements of a soldier. Music is needed in the first line of defense. It surely is needed in the second line, here at home, where we have the problems of unifying our sentiment of loyal attachment, as well as providing for the now justly recognized value of all fine entertainment."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Since her return from America to Australia, Dame Nellie Melba, D.B.E., has played a new rôle. She has been speaking instead of singing. Her chief aim is now to bring about a deeper understanding of America in her own country. Each time she has come home from the United States she has been sincere in her praise of all she has seen and heard, but this time her words have a still deeper significance. She lost no opportunity during her tour through the States of seeing American war work in all its phases. Of this work she speaks with great eloquence. The pictures she draws are so vivid that the American Consul recently declared that no one had done better propaganda work for America in Australia and for Australia in America than she.

The return of the singer was at an opportune moment. The country was ripe for the information she brought. Since the United States joined the Allies, the interest here in that country has grown by leaps and bounds. On July 4, in honor of the American national day, a patriotic body, The Home Fires, gave an "at home" in Melbourne. Dame Melba and the American Consul were at the head of affairs and pupils of hers gave a musical program. Miss Stella Power, who took part in the Melba tour last winter, and Miss Peggy Centre, a young American from Honolulu, took part.

LOCKPORT (N. Y.) FESTIVAL

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—The National American Music Festival, held annually here, will open on Monday, Sept. 2, and will last seven days. The purpose of the festival is to secure just recognition for American composers and artists.

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THE HOME FORUM

Personality

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Moses struck the rock in his own name, he gave an example, carefully and amply recorded in the Bible, of the danger of any person falling into the mistake, so emphatically dwelt on by Paul, in his letter to the Galatians, when he wrote, "For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." The danger of reading the Bible, if the expression may be used without fear of misunderstanding, is not that it will be read too much, but with too little discrimination. The finiteness of the human mind permits repetition to blunt the critical faculty, and the critical faculty, when not prostituted, is exercised in the careful examination of the text with a view to arriving at the full intention of the writer. The metaphysical meaning of the Greek of the Epistles was, for instance, no doubt sufficiently clear to the churches to which they were written, but the impossibilities of exact translation, combined with an absence of acute metaphysical perception in translators, has provided a series of English and other versions, which can scarcely be said to measure up to the demand contained in the words of the prophet of old, "And the Lord answered me, and said, Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it."

Like the writer of the Pentateuch, then, Jesus was endeavoring to impress upon those to whom he was speaking the nothingness of humanity and the aliveness of the Christ. Both saw that if the men and women of

the world were going to trust to an apparent something which was nothing, that is to say, to the human being with his belief in the human mind, they were going to deceive themselves. Jesus, of course, speaking great metaphysical truths, where the writer of the Pentateuch was merely groping his way to some comprehension of the Messiah, was perpetually facing his listeners with the fact of the unreality of matter and the necessity for comprehending what Mrs. Eddy terms, in a marvelous sentence, on pages 258-259 of Science and Health, "the generic term man", or, to quote the whole sentence, "Through spiritual sense you can discern the heart of divinity, and thus begin to comprehend in Science the generic term man." Now, if the world had understood what the writer of the Pentateuch was endeavoring to say, and what Jesus of Nazareth really did say, it would never have been guilty of attributing power to the human being, and so of exalting human personality. Human personality is, indeed, nothing but the reflex of the human mind, which is itself simply a counterfeit of that infinite divine Mind, God, or Principle.

Nobody need go through the process of laboring the argument that there is nothing besides infinity. If, therefore, God, divine Mind, Principle, is infinite, there is no room for a human mortal mind other than as a counterfeit of or lie about Truth. Consequently, this human mortal mind must be itself a counterfeit or lie, and the man of its creation must equally be a counterfeit or lie. Jesus made this perfectly clear, in his own metaphysical way,

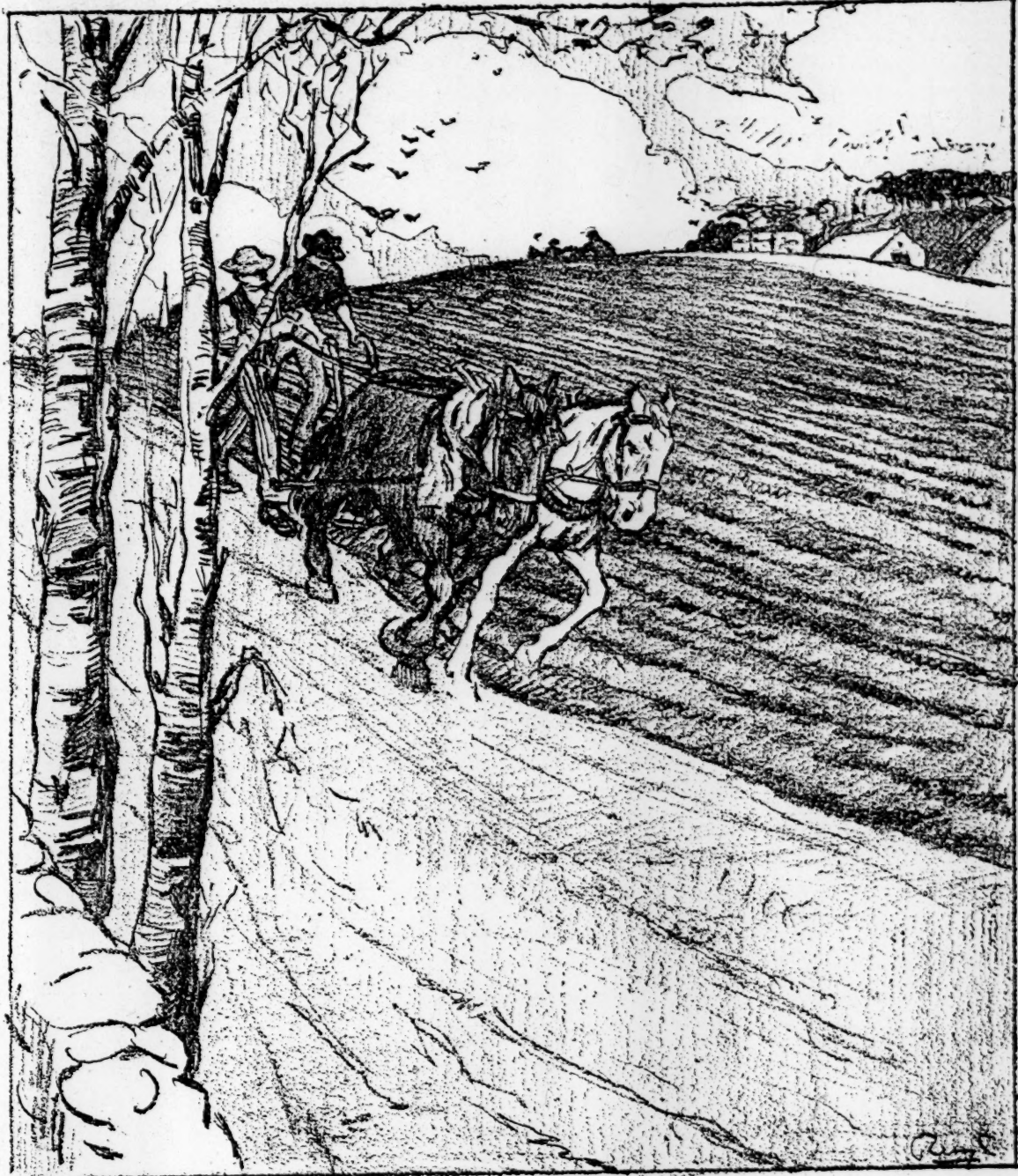
when he declared, "Ye are of your father the devil," for the devil is only evil personified after the Eastern manner, therefore, if God is good, and good is infinite, evil, like the mortal or human mind, can be nothing but a counterfeit of or lie about good. In order, however, that there might be no doubt about all this, he reinforced the words already quoted, and declared, speaking of this human or mortal belief of evil, which evil he declared was the father of the human being, that it abode not in the truth, because there was no truth in it. Now, if Jesus insisted that the father of humanity abode not in the truth because there was no truth in him, it is obvious that he was endeavoring to show his audience that the image and likeness of the devil, or personified evil, had no more reality than its supposititious father. Therefore it should have been sufficiently manifest to them that when they declared that this human being was something, when he was nothing, then, in the later words of Paul, they were deceiving themselves.

What really exists, then, is, necessarily, God, divine Mind, and generic man, the image and likeness of this Mind, as Mrs. Eddy points out, in the passage already quoted. But, if the human being will cling to the belief of the reality of matter, he must claim for the material man a reality which actually is nothing, and so deceive himself. Jesus never admitted that humanity had any reality. Not only did he say that it abode not in the truth, for there was no truth in it, but when he had occasion to speak of

man, he summed up all men as children of God, the children of my Father and your Father, and explained that there was none good but God. If God is infinite, and God is good, it is obvious that there can be none good but God, and if God is infinite and God is Mind, as He must be, it is obvious that the image and likeness of God, or Mind, is the infinite idea, man, expressed in all those lesser ideas of this divine Mind which combine to make up generic man.

If human beings had ever understood Jesus' words they would never have been guilty of the folly of claiming to be something when they were nothing. When Moses struck the rock in his own name, he lost the very source of the power which had accomplished his miracles, namely, what Mrs. Eddy terms that spiritual sense which discerns the heart of divinity and so begins to comprehend in Science the generic term man. Jesus, incapable of making Moses' mistake, insisted that there was none good—but God, and realizing that, grasped the fact that the life of man was spiritual and could not be taken from him on the cross. Thus, he had previously brought about the resurrection of the son of the widow of Nain, and the resurrection of the daughter of Jairus. For knowing that life was mental and that Mind was God, he demonstrated the fact that it was impossible to destroy Truth, in any shape, and therefore impossible to take the life of the man who knew that his life, as Paul says, was hid with Christ in God.

All of Jesus' miracles were wrought through this understanding, and all the healing works which have been done, and are being done, by his followers, have been and are being done through the understanding that if the human being thinks he is something when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. The moment the human being thinks that it is he who heals the sick, he who overcomes sorrow or sin, he deceiveth himself, he has struck the rock in his own name, and in doing that he has allowed his vanity to get the better of his frail sense of Truth, and must begin, once more, painfully, to recover that sense of Truth, through the understanding of his own nothingness and of the aliveness of the real man in the image and likeness of God. It is, surely, for this reason that Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 345 of Science and Health: "The apostle says: 'For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself.' This thought of human, material nothingness, which Science inculcates, enrages the carnal mind and is the main cause of the carnal mind's antagonism."



Drawn by Louis H. Ruhl for "Cape Cod New and Old," by Agnes Edwards; Houghton Mifflin Company, Publishers

Plowing, Cape Cod, Massachusetts

"It was once the granary of the Cape—this barren, windswept region, with the dying sunlight slanting across its rolling fields," Agnes Edwards writes of Eastham, in "Cape Cod New and Old." "Long, low marshes, level and softly tinted, like delicate pastels, contribute now to the sad and lovely scene—quite different in its wistful charm from the other towns about it. Its solitary roads, leading off from the state highway to remote houses, are wanly mysterious. Its desolation is not unattractive. But

its beauty—for it has an unmistakable beauty of an unearthly quality—is such as to appeal to the eye of the artist rather than to that of the farmer. . . . It seems almost impossible to believe that this town, these gently rolling pastures, so bare today of anything except the thinnest hay, were once luxuriant with rich and waving crops, and that the Indians had so many maize fields here, and that the early settlers were so successful in their magnificent gardens that the Plymouth Colony talked, at one time, of removing

to Eastham. For this was the very region which was at one time the granary of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth. . . . As a matter of fact, the Cape—the windswept, sandy Cape—has some decided advantages which can, if realized, give it a very respectable place in the agricultural world."

Millais and Frith Visit Rosa Bonheur

In 1867 Millais went to Paris accompanied by Frith; and again Gambart kindly acted as cicerone. Under his wing they were fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Rosa Bonheur, of whom Frith has some interesting notes in his Autobiography. He says: "In 1868 the Great Exhibition was held in Paris, in which the English school of painting was worthily represented, and as worthily acknowledged, by the French. I went to Paris, accompanied by Millais, as I have noted elsewhere. . . . Above and beyond all the eminent French artists to whom Gambart introduced us, we were most anxious to make the acquaintance of Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur. Our desire was no sooner made known to that lady than it was gratified, for we received an invitation to luncheon with her at her chateau, in the Forest of Fontainebleau. See us, then, arrive at the station, where a carriage waits, the coachman appearing to be a French abbe. The driver wore a black, broad-brimmed hat and black coat, long white hair, with a cheery, rosy face.

"But that red ribbon?" said I to

Gambart. "Do priests wear the Legion of Honor?"

"Priest!" replied Gambart; "what priest? That is Mademoiselle Bonheur. She is one of the very few ladies in France who is décorée. You can speak French; get on the box beside her."

Then chatting delightfully we were driven to the chateau, in ancient times one of the forest-keeper's lodges, castellated and picturesque to the last degree; date about Louis XIII. There lives the great painter with a lady companion; and others, in the form of boys, lions, and deer, who serve as models. The artist had little or nothing to show us of her own work. . . . When her work is done "it is always carried off," she said. Stretching along one side of a very large studio was a composition in outline of corn-threshing (in Spain, I think), the operation being performed by horses, which are made to gallop over the sheaves—a magnificent work, begging to be completed.

"Ah," said the lady, looking wistfully at the huge canvas. "I don't know if I shall ever finish that!"

Of course Millais was deservedly overwhelmed with compliments, and I

came in for my little share. That the luncheon was delightful goes without saying. One incident touched me. We spoke much of Landseer, whose acquaintance Rosa Bonheur had made on a visit to England, and with whose work she had, of course, great sympathy. Gambart repeated to her some words of praise given by Landseer to a picture of hens then exhibiting in London. Her eyes filled with tears as she listened.—From John Guille Millais' "Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais."

At the Old Spring

I stay the cup half lifted up.
The sound of a bird sounds far
From the solitude of the friendly wood
Where councils of robins are;
A chipmunk feet resumes his beat
On the run of the topmost rail,
And down in the thatch of the fence
I catch
The wave of a cottontail.

The earth smells rise, and the maple cries
In joy of the newborn spring—
The jump-ups stir at the feet of her,
And tributes of blossoms bring;
And far, far off, by the old pump-trough,
The shuffle and low of kine,
And the squeak and the cheep of the old well-sweep,
Too sweet for a poet's line.

On gentle wings the Southwind brings
The sounds of an old home place—
The plowboy's song as he chants
Along
To the tune of the clanking trace,
The far-off noise of the girls and boys
At play in the meadow there,
And, sweet and low as the South winds blow,
A farmwife's song—somewhere.

I stay the cup half lifted up!
. . . And I drink to Spring
Abroad in a country lane.

—John D. Wells.

Peace

Our peace must be heartened by eagerness, our zest calmed by serenity. If we follow the fire alone, we become restless and dissatisfied; if we seek only for peace, we become like the patient beasts of the field.—Arthur Christopher Benson.

The Starboard Tack

The breeze is stiff as the schooner tacks,
And quick each dusky, hollow sail
Crinkles like satin in the sun,
Gleaming like beaten silver mail.

—Arlo Bates.

A Hedge Is a Task for the Greatest

It is from the hedges that taste must be learned. A garden abuts on these fields, and being on slightly rising ground, the maple bushes, the brown and yellow and crimson hawthorn, the limes and elms, are all visible from it; yet it is surrounded by stiff, straight iron railings, unconcealed even by the grasses, which are carefully cut down with the docks and nettles, that do their best, three or four times in the summer, to hide the blank iron. Within these iron railings stands a row of arbor vitae, upright, and stiff likewise, and among them a few other evergreens; and that is all the shelter the lawn and flower beds have from the east wind, blowing for miles over open country, or from the glowing sun of August. This garden belongs to a gentleman who would certainly spare no moderate expense to improve it, and yet there it remains, the blindest, barest, most miserable-looking square of ground the eye can find; the only piece of ground from which the eye turns away; for even the potato field close by, the common potato field, had its color in bright poppies, and there were partridges in it, and, at the edges, fine growths of mallow and mauve flowers. Wild parsley, still green in the shelter of the hazel stoies, is there now on the bank, a thousand times sweeter to the eye

than the bare iron and cold evergreens. Along that hedge, the white bryony wound itself in the most beautiful manner, completely covering the upper part of the thick hawthorn, a robe thrown over the bushes; its deep-cut leaves, its countless tendrils, its flowers, and presently the berries, giving pleasure every time one passed it. Indeed you could not pass without stopping to look at it, and wondering if anyone ever so skillful, even those sure-handed Florentines Mr. Ruskin thinks so much of, could ever draw that intertangled mass of lines. Nor could you easily draw the leaves and head of the great parsley—commonest of hedge plants—the deep-indent leaves, and the shadow by which to express them. There was work enough in that short piece of hedge by the potato field for a good pencil every day the whole summer. And when done, you would not have been satisfied with it, but only have learned how complex and how thoughtful and far reaching nature is in the simplest of things. But with a straightedge or ruler, any one could draw the iron railings in half an hour, and a surveyor's pencil could make them look as well as Millais himself. Stupidity to stupidity, genius to genius; any hard fist can manage iron railings; a hedge is a task for the greatest.—Richard Jefferies

David Copperfield Arrives at Betsey Trotwood's

"This is Miss Trotwood's," said the young woman. "Now you know; and that's all I have got to say." With which words she hurried into the house, as if to shake off the responsibility of my appearance; and left me standing at the garden-gate, looking disconsolately over the top of it toward the parlor-window, where a muslin curtain partly undrawn in the middle, a large round green screen or fan fastened on to the window-sill, a small table, and a great chair, suggested to me that my aunt might be at this moment seated in awful state.

My shoes were by this time in a woeful condition. The soles had shed themselves bit by bit, and the upper leathers had broken and burst until they were shape and form of shoes had departed from them. My hat (which

had served me for a night-cap, too) was so crushed and bent, that no old battered handleless saucerpan need have been ashamed to vie with it. My shirt and trousers, stained with heat, dew, grass, and the Kentish soil on which I had slept—and torn besides—might have frightened the birds from my aunt's garden, as I stood at the gate. My hair had known no comb or brush since I left London. My face, neck, and hands, from unaccustomed exposure to the air and sun, were burnt to a berry-brown. From head to foot I was powdered almost as white with chalk and dust as if I had come out of a limekiln. In this plight, and with a strong consciousness of it, I waited to introduce myself to, and make my first impression on, my formidable aunt.

The unbroken stillness of the parlor window leading me to infer, after a while, that she was not there, I lifted up my eyes to the window above it, where I saw a florid, pleasant-looking gentleman, with a gray head, who shut up one eye in a grotesque manner, nodded his head at me several times, shook it at me as often, laughed and went away.

I had been discomposed enough before; but I was so much the more discomposed by this unexpected behavior, that I was on the point of slinking off, to think how I had best proceed, when there came out of the house a lady with her handkerchief tied over her cap, and a pair of gardening gloves on her hands, wearing a gardening pocket like a toll-man's apoon, and carrying a great knife. I knew her immediately to be Miss Betsey, for she came stalking out of the house exactly as my mother had so often described her stalking up our garden at Blunderstone Rookery.

"Go away!" said Miss Betsey, shaking her head, and making a distant chop in the air with her knife. "Go along! No boys here!"

I watched her, with my heart at my lips, as she marched to a corner of her garden, and stooped to dig up some little root there. Then, without a scrap of courage, but with a great deal of desperation, I went softly in and stood beside her, touching her with my finger.

"If you please, ma'am," I began. She started and looked up.

"If you please, aunt."

"Eh?" exclaimed Miss Betsey, in a tone of amazement I have never heard approach.

"If you please, aunt, I am your nephew."

"Oh, Lord!" said my aunt. And sat flat down in the garden-path.

"I am David Copperfield, of Blunderstone, in Suffolk. . . . My aunt, with every sort of expression but wonder discharged from her countenance, sat on the gravel, staring at me, until I began to cry; when she got up in a great hurry, collared me, and took me into the parlor. . . . She put me on the sofa, with a shawl under my head, and the handkerchief from her own head under my feet, lest I should sully the cover; and then, sitting herself down behind the green fan or screen I have already mentioned, so that I could not see her face, ejaculated at intervals, "Mercy on us!" letting those exclamations off like minute guns.

After a time she rang the bell. "Janet," said my aunt, when her servant came in, "go up stairs, give my compliments to Mr. Dick, and say I wish to speak to him."

Janet looked a little surprised to see me lying stiffly on the sofa (I was afraid to move lest it should be displeasing to my aunt), but went on her errand. My aunt, with her hands behind her, walked up and down the room, until the gentleman who had squinted at me from the upper window came in laughing.

"Mr. Dick," said my aunt, "don't be a fool, because nobody can be more discreet than you can, when you

choose. We all know that. So don't be a fool, whatever you are."

The gentleman was serious immediately, and looked at me, I thought, as if he would entreat me to say nothing about the window.

"Mr. Dick," said my aunt, "you have heard me mention David Copperfield? Now don't pretend not to have a memory, because you and I know better."

"David Copperfield?" said Mr. Dick, who did not appear to me to remember much about it. "David Copperfield? Oh, yes, to be sure. David, certainly."

"Well," said my aunt, "this is his boy, his son. He would be as like his father as it's possible to be, if he was not so like his mother, too."

"His son?" said Mr. Dick. "David's son? Indeed!"

"Yes," pursued my aunt, "and he has done a pretty piece of business. He has run away. Ah! His sister, Betsey Trotwood, never would let him run away." My aunt shook her head firmly. . . . "Where, in name of wonder, should his sister, Betsey Trotwood, have run from, or to?"

"Nowhere," said Mr. Dick. "Well, then," returned my aunt, softened by the reply, "how can you pretend to be wool-gathering, Dick, when you are as sharp as a surgeon's lancet? Now, here you see young David Copperfield, and the question I put to you is, what shall I do with him?"

"What shall you do with him?" said Mr. Dick, feebly, scratching his head. "Oh! do with him!"

"Yes," said my aunt, with a grave look, and her forefinger held up. "Come! I want some very sound advice."

"Why, if I was you," said Mr. Dick, considering, and looking vacantly at me, "I should—"

"The contemplation of me seemed to inspire him with a sudden idea, and he added, briskly, "I should wash him!"

"Janet," said my aunt, turning round with a quiet triumph, which I did not then understand, "Mr. Dick sets us all right. Heed the bath!"

When I had bathed, they (I mean my aunt and Janet) enrobed me in a shirt and a pair of trousers belonging to Mr. Dick, and tied me up in two or three great shawls. What sort of bundle I looked like, I don't know, but I felt a very hot one. Feeling also very . . . drowsy, I soon lay down on the sofa again and fell asleep.

It might have been a dream, originating in the fancy which had occupied my mind so long, but I awoke with the impression that my aunt had come and bent over me, and had put my hair away from my face, and laid my head more comfortably, and had then stood looking at me. The words, "Pretty fellow" or "Poor fellow," seemed to be in my ears, too; but certainly there was nothing else, when I awoke, to lead me to believe that they had been uttered by my aunt, who sat in the bow-window gazing at the sea from behind the green fan, which was mounted on a kind of swivel, and turned any way. . . .

After tea, we sat at the window. . . . until dusk, when Janet set candles, and a backgammon-board on the table, and pulled down the blinds.

"Now, Mr. Dick," said my aunt, with her grave look, and her forefinger up as before, "I am going to ask you another question. Look at this child."

"David's son?" said Mr. Dick, with an attentive, puzzled face.

"Exactly so," returned my aunt. "What would you do with him, now?"

"Do with David's son?" said Mr. Dick.

"Ay," replied my aunt, "with David's son."

"Oh!" said Mr. Dick. "Yes. Do with—I should put him to bed."

"Janet!" cried my aunt, with the same complacent triumph that I had remarked before. "Mr. Dick sets us all right. If he bed is ready, we'll take him up to it."—Dickens.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Grand Army

ANY person who has ever given any attention at all to military affairs, knows that not only the quickest but the most inexpensive way of ending a war is to make use of overwhelming force. Nor is the word inexpensive confined to the financial cost, indeed that should always be an entirely subsidiary question to loss in manpower. Therefore it is the simplest of truisms that that country which puts its greatest force into the field, in men, matériel, and money, husbands its resources in men, matériel, and money to the utmost extent. It was this exceedingly sound maxim which characterized General March's statement before the Military Committee of the Senate, last Thursday. And it is, therefore, regrettable that there should have been the delay, slight as it may be, in proceeding with the Government Man-Power Bill. When the Senate really acts on this bill, one thing and one thing only will stand between it and the most rapid consideration and passage of the measure, and that is the question of prohibition. The question of prohibition may, however, well be permitted to go over for a few days in the face of such an emergency, always provided that there is an honorable and so irrefragable undertaking that the consideration of it shall immediately succeed the disposal of the Man-Power Bill. For it remains an unalterable fact, in the eyes of all those who believe in prohibition, that though the days necessary for the disposal of the Man-Power Bill may be of the more immediate urgency, those for the consideration of the war-time prohibition amendment are not second to it in any way in importance.

How important and how urgent the Government Man-Power Bill is may be seen by an almost casual survey of what is going on at the front, combined with a careful study of General March's able statement. There is no question at all that if, at this moment, Marshal Foch could place his hand on the number of men which General March proposes to provide, he could break the German front in half a dozen places, and march to Berlin immediately. General von Ludendorff's position in the hub of the wheel enables him to transfer his forces with much greater rapidity down the spokes than is possible to Marshal Foch round the rim. But if Marshal Foch were able to concentrate an overwhelming number of men at the end of each spoke, General von Ludendorff's local pressure would not only be equalized, but the advantage would shift to the rim. It was no doubt with a deep penetration into the future that Marshal Foch answered Mr. Lloyd George, when the British Prime Minister asked him, which of the two positions in which he and General von Ludendorff found themselves, he would choose if the choice were his, for it was then that the Marshal answered, entirely without hesitation or reservation, "My own." Marshal Foch, better than nearly any man, knows what is going to happen to the wooden spokes of the wheel, when the iron rim begins to tighten on them. If there is any man in the world who knows this better than he, it is probably General von Ludendorff.

But before the iron rim can begin to tighten, the requisite thickness of iron must be attained, and it is this which General March is looking to in the bill which he has just presented to the Military Committee of the Senate. As a matter of fact, indeed, General March has a greater problem than the mere thickening of a segment of the wheel. In order to exert the full pressure on the spokes, the whole circle of the rim must be strengthened. And this means, in terms of armies, in addition to the western front, an army for Archangel, an army for Vladivostok, an army for Baghdad, an army for Salonika, and an army for Venetia. Now it is not merely the formation of these armies from mere man-power that General March has to consider, it is the equipment of them. For, as he has previously explained, quite frankly, the requests which have been made to the United States, by the War Council at Versailles, are such as to render it necessary for a country even of such vast population and resources as the United States, to take stock of its position. The mere transportation of men and supplies is, to begin with, a problem in itself, for it is obvious that the British ships, which have hitherto carried such an enormous proportion of American supplies and men, will not be available when it falls to the British Empire to transport its own men and its own matériel not merely across the Channel and the Atlantic, but to such distant and far-separated points as Archangel, Vladivostok, and Koweit. The ordinary man who casually reads the war news, scarcely realizes that one of these ports is on the edge of the Arctic Circle, another on the Russian shore of the Pacific, and the third at the top of the Persian Gulf.

In facing this immense problem General March was dealing with the question of man-power alone. He explained that, after the most careful survey of the situation, the War Department had come to the conclusion that it would be necessary for it to place 80 divisions, of 40,000 men each, in Europe alone, by the 30th of June next. Eleven months, or rather less than eleven months, seems a long time when it is ahead, but when it is measured by the fiasco of the air service, which in some sixteen months has scarcely made any appreciable headway, it is easy to understand the gravity of the situation which the President of the United States is facing. That the problem will be grappled with and overcome, there is not the slightest doubt. The temper of the country has reached the point when another air service fiasco would be unthinkable. Only quite recently one of the great air firms has been compelled to lay off some 2000 hands, owing to the rather belated discovery that the machine which these men were engaged in building was incapable of carrying the motor with which it was to be equipped. Knowing all this, therefore, the country may feel sure that the President will not permit another breakdown in the War Department, but will see to it that any promises

which are made to the Versailles War Council are fulfilled to the letter.

Now enormous as those promises no doubt are, the country is perfectly able to fulfill them. The only requisite that there ever has been for the fulfillment of any of its undertakings has been efficiency of service. And by this efficiency should not be understood the mathematical, machine-like, almost inhuman regularity of Germany, which has broken down hopelessly by reason of its total absence of humanity and vision, but an application of the great driving force of an understanding of Principle, which makes even that which seems impossible easy of accomplishment. Knowing all this, and knowing its ability to produce just such efficiency, the people will stand behind the President in making the necessary sacrifices, and in supplying that vision and that understanding which will convert the colossal proposals of General March into an accomplished fact, within the number of months of breathing space he asks for.

The Pledge to India

"THE policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the government of India is in complete accord, is that of increasing the association of India in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Thus did Mr. Montagu, the then newly appointed Secretary of State for India, speaking in the House of Commons, just a year ago, definitely outline the policy of the British Government toward India. It was an official statement, phrased in an official way, and any one who will examine the text of Mr. Montagu's speech cannot fail to be struck by the care he exercised, in the choice of language, to make it as official as possible. Mr. Montagu, indeed, fully realized that the time was past when India could be satisfied with mere hopes, and that the time had come when Great Britain should make what he himself described as "a practical beginning" in the realization of those ideals of self-government which have been entertained and advocated for many years, with signal patience and restraint, by all those representing the best in Indian thought.

Mr. Montagu's speech was full of hope and promise. He was going to India, he said, to make a practical beginning, and there he hoped to bring the two parts of the great machine together, and enable them to think out the problems on the spot. "This, I think," he added, "will show India that we are thoroughly in earnest." Since that time Mr. Montagu has been to India, and has carried out his remarkable investigation with the aid of the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford. Whilst there he had the benefit of all the expert advice which could be requisitioned, and the substance of the result of their labor is now before the people of the British Empire in the form of the already famous Montagu-Chelmsford report.

Thus far the work has been excellent, but already those who know India, and, above all, those who know the government of India as at present constituted, see something more than a small cloud on the horizon. The most hopeful feature of Mr. Montagu's undertaking, so far, is that he has succeeded in getting things done. He has not received reports in order to shelve them, but to act upon them. The Montagu-Chelmsford report teems with practical proposals, with present possibilities. The most urgent need at the moment is that there shall be no change in this policy, but that the report itself shall be acted upon by Parliament, and acted upon quickly.

In a remarkable letter to The Times of London, Lionel Curtis, the well-known authority on India, very justly issues a warning against the danger of delay. "If our faith is to be kept beyond question," he says in effect, "not a day must be lost."

It is a time for frank speaking and clear reasoning in regard to this matter. Great Britain has reached a wonderful period in the history of her connection with India. After many decades of patient labor she has wiped out the past and has succeeded in convincing the Indian that she has the good of India really at heart. The last four years have proved beyond question that India realizes this and is willing, and more than willing, to return it all an hundredfold. But India is demanding that, having been taught to walk and talk, she shall be allowed to do both according to her own judgment. She has been entertaining these hopes with increasing ardor for many years, and twelve months ago Great Britain officially declared that they should be realized at the earliest possible moment, that the Empire would set itself this task, and would not look back until it was achieved.

India, in fact, is full of expectation, and British statesmen would do well to have a care how they disappoint it. Mr. Curtis did not use one bit too strong a word when he described as "perilous" the demand that has been made that the whole question of Indian reform should be postponed to a more convenient season. There must be no looking back now. "Do you think we can give the Indians knowledge," said Lord Morley in London recently, quoting Lord Macaulay, "without awakening their ambition? Do you think we can awaken their ambition without giving them some legitimate vent for it?" India has reached the point where she must be accorded a legitimate vent for her ambition, a practical prospect of the realization of her hope, and practical proof of the good faith of the Imperial Government. The wisdom of the true statesman would never permit him to deny the justice of these demands, or to seek to delay their realization.

The Canadian Soldier and Politics

THE past few months have brought into prominence in Canada an organization which may have an important bearing upon the future of the English-speaking peoples. The movement in question is the Great War Veterans Association of Canada, and one of its principal functions, apart from purely military interests, is, or has been, to promote the election of candidates to the different legisla-

tures of the Dominion who are pledged to carry out the association's political program. Practically in each province parliamentary candidates, some of them returned soldiers, have had the support of this powerful organization, and have as a consequence succeeded in being elected. Here, then, is a political movement of the greatest significance, and one which commands the interested attention of all friends of Canada. The Canadian soldier is in politics, is organized for politics, and has already a voice in the government of his country.

Now, no one has for a moment suspected that in the present demand for soldier candidates, there lies the kernel of a military tyranny which might swing a post-war Canada, say, into the arms of an intolerable imperialism. It is just as well, however, that the acting president of the association, Mr. J. J. Shanahan, should have seen fit to address a letter to one of the branches of the G. W. V. A. which not only places the work of the association upon a high patriotic plane, but disabuses the public mind of any suspicion that a military party is being formed in Canadian politics. According to Mr. Shanahan, it lends its support to its candidates irrespective of whether they are war veterans or not. It seeks not a soldiers' parliament but a parliament pledged to back Canada's vital interests in the war. "We have," he avows, "as the first plank in our platform, the successful prosecution of the war, and therefore make all other matters, including the redressing of our own personal grievances, secondary." What those "personal grievances" are to which he alludes, is no subject for inquiry here. The veterans want a candidate returned in every constituency who places the successful prosecution of the war, and by that is included the whole-hearted support to the cause of conscription, as the primary item in his program. The candidates belong, necessarily, to no one political party. They want to see a fusion of the political elements in a parliament solid for a union government and that, in short, has no members who have been placed there by slackers and separatists, and by defeatists who refuse to be pledged to the enforcement of the Military Act.

The more one contemplates the political functions and possibilities inherent in the war veterans movement, whether in Canada or any other part of the Empire, the more does the conviction grow upon one that the soldiers of the Great War are bound to play a leading rôle in public life. The world has long foreseen that the soldier, returning to civilian life at the Great Peace, will largely influence public opinion, if only by sheer numbers, at the polling booths. He will come back with a new outlook upon life. He will demand radical reforms and something like a reconstitution of society. He will not for a moment tolerate many of the social conditions of the past. He will be the new broom that sweeps clean. But because he is a civilian first and a soldier afterward, his coming power cannot for a moment be translated into terms of a militaristic domination such as is now oppressing unhappy Russia.

Temple Bar

"ANCIENTLY," says Strype, "there were only posts, rails and a chain such as are now in Holborn, Smithfield and Whitechapel Bar. Afterward there was a house of timber erected across the street with a narrow gateway and an entry on the south side of it under the house." This is really all that London topographers know of the early history of the ancient Bar which for centuries separated the Strand from Fleet Street, the City from the shire, and the freedom of the City of London from the liberty of the City of Westminster. The date of the erection of the "wooden house" is unknown, but Temple Bar itself first appears on record in the reign of Edward III, and thence onward in all or nearly all the great historical episodes which had their venue within or without the City of London the Bar figured prominently.

Many mighty processions passed under the wooden house, joyous processions and somber processions, whilst the wild carnival of many a royal progress and Lord Mayor's show had its center of gravity at the point where the Strand gives way to Fleet Street. It was through Temple Bar that Anne Boleyn, "radiant with happiness," rode in triumph on her way to the Tower, there to be welcomed by the citizens on the day before her coronation. It was through Temple Bar, too, that Edward VI passed on the day before his coronation, when Temple Bar was "pointed with battlements," and richly hung with cloth of Arras, and it was through Temple Bar that Elizabeth made her way on the day before her coronation when Gogmagog, the Albion, and Corineus, the Briton, the two Guildhall giants, stood on the Bar. Thirty years later she passed that way again, when she went in state to old St. Paul's to give thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

So one might go on through all the reigns of all the sovereigns, followed down to the middle of the reign of Queen Victoria, when the Bar was finally removed. The old wooden house had been swept away in the great fire of 1666, and Sir Christopher Wren had rebuilt the Bar, as he had rebuilt so much else in London, and it is Wren's structure which is the Temple Bar of present-day recollections. The end of it is curious. For most of her old buildings of a public character London has a most jealous regard. Any attempt to pull down a building of real antiquity is sure to arouse a storm of protest, and although a great deal has been done in this way, still no building of any antiquity has been removed with so little protest as was Temple Bar in 1877. For many years before that time London had been, falling away sadly in its regard for it. It had become seriously dilapidated. The "eternal sentries" on the west side in their two niches, Charles I and Charles II, in Roman costume, were sadly weather worn. Charles I had long ago lost his bâton, whilst inscriptions and carvings were washed away, blackened or calcined by London's smoke and rain. In 1852, a proposal for its repair and restoration was defeated in the Common Council, and twelve months later a number of bankers, merchants and traders actually set their hands to a petition for its removal. The old Bar had become a serious obstruction to traffic, "the too long and narrow neck of a great bottle," and as it became more and more dilapidated it was at length decided when

the new Law Courts were being built that it should be removed, and so this was accomplished in 1877-78.

But all the great traditions of Temple Bar, the site of which is marked with the famous "Griffin"—really, according to the Herald's College, it is a dragon—are still observed and jealously guarded. It is the entrance to the City and, on state occasions, when the sovereign passes that way, he always pauses at Temple Bar to receive permission to enter within the City's confines. Even Cromwell, when he and his Parliament dined in state in the City on June 7, 1649, duly craved admission and was permitted to enter.

The ultimate destination of Wren's Temple Bar is not the least curious incident in its history. The moment it was taken down London seems to have lost all interest in it. For ten years the numbered stones lay in a discarded heap. No suggestion was made that the old Bar should be reerected in any public place, and, finally, the stones were presented to Sir Henry Meux, who rebuilt the bar in its old form as an entrance gate to his estate near Cheshunt.

Notes and Comments

FROM numerous accounts, it appears that Germany is resorting to extraordinary measures with the view of preventing the allied troops from crossing the Rhine. Thus, almost every minute that passes, the war is coming nearer and nearer to the country and to the people responsible for its beginning. But it is not to the Rhine that the Germans should be devoting their most serious attention. There is a little river in the interior known as the Spree which has far greater interest for the legions bent upon curing Prussia permanently of her war lust.

EDGAR ALLAN POE was given to strange imaginings, but it is not to be believed that in his wildest flights of fancy he ever dreamed that a copy of the first volume of his poems would bring \$2800, especially since, on the publication of the collection, he did not have the means of paying his printer. In these days, when the publisher usually takes all the risk, there are poets who wonder what happens to the royalties. But these poets, generally speaking, are not Poes.

AN INTERESTING little incident, which occurred within the walls of Paris in 1871, is recalled by an English newspaper in connection with the present shortage of sail cloth, which is said to threaten to hold up the Danish sailing fleet. It was in the spring of that year, just as negotiations had terminated, that suddenly a rumor went round that France had declined to pay her 100,000,000 francs installment of the indemnity. The truth was, as Bismarck was soon informed, Paris had no more canvas out of which to make the bags in which to deliver the money.

SO BISMARCK offered to send for the material from Berlin, to be made up into the requisite number of sacks in Paris. The French Minister of Finance acquiesced, but quoted the law of the land by which the Banc de France must charge 75 centimes for each bag supplied. The Chancellor said: "Very well, we will pay for every bag." The bill which France handed in amounted to 23,500 francs. It was paid, but that Germany was not out of pocket by the transaction may be affirmed without a shadow of doubt.

GOVERNMENTS, like individuals, learn many useful things from experience. Take the United States Government, for example. It does not hesitate to go into any rightful enterprise because of the trouble or the cost. That is generally known and admitted. It will build great canals, it will buy islands, it will enter wars, if necessary. But when it is asked to take a hand in settling the traction question for any city in the country, it draws the line and asks to be excused. And who can blame it?

VEGETABLES are not usually regarded a subject for eloquence. But Sir Charles Wakefield certainly attained some fine flights, the other day on the presentation of a basket of fruit and vegetables to the Lord Mayor. The master of the Gardeners' Company first declared that the possession of an allotment was an almost certain test of good citizenship and, growing alliterative in his enthusiasm, said he saw more beauty in the potato than in a pansy, more loveliness in a leek than in a lily, more honor in cultivating the humble cabbage than in causing the cultured carnation to further displays of pride. It is to be noted, however, that the delegation to which Sir Charles acted as spokesman presented the Lady Mayoress with a bunch of orchids and not of leeks such as Sir Charles' statements might have led the lady to expect.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE of London had the following note in its "office window" at the time of Foch's big offensive: "The Americans have gone singing into battle like our own splendid fellows. The thought brings back to memory an English scene described by an eye-witness when the great rush of Yanks across the Channel began. Hour after hour, thousands upon thousands, far into the night, the Americans marched to embark in the darkness. They went like Crusaders. And what do you think their bands played, so near the battlefield? They played 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' and 'O Come, All Ye Faithful.' The men who sang those hymns are in the present fighting."

OSTIA, the harbor of ancient Rome, is once more, by decision of the Italian Government, to become a port, and Rome therefore once more a maritime city. To the harbor at Ostia, when Rome was mistress of the world, came the corn from Sicily and Sardinia which, after Tiber silt and national indolence had let Ostia perish, was stored at Portus, the rival harbor, which also afterward fell into desuetude. It was the seizure of Rome's granary which enabled Alaric to impose his will on the Eternal City. Ostia began its existence in 640 B. C., and she seems about to add another chapter to her history.